The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,578.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 28 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-t

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at noon.

	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	5	Leave Madras	15
,, Carwar	7	,, Pondicherry	18
,, [illegible]	9	,, Coconada	20
,, Tuticorin	10	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Colombo	11	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Galle	12	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Negapatam	14	,, False Point	23
		Arrive Calcutta	24

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 1st July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's S.S. ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H.P., will be despatched for Liverpool via the Suez Canal on or about the 29th June 1870.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

MESSRS. THOMAS & JAMES HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new first class Steam Ship HISTORIAN, 1,750 tons register, 250 H.P., Captain Tutton, will sail for Liverpool on the 9th July, and has superior accommodation for first class passengers. She carries a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 30	Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board.
,, Port Said	£ 32	
,, Liverpool	£ 45	

Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The HISTORIAN, on her outward (first) voyage made one of the fastest passages on record.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the abovenamed Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food)
To Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	40	24	9
Messina	48	33	12
Naples	50	35	13
Leghorn	53	36	15
Genoa	53	36	15

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay in the first days of July.

The s. s. INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, a deduction 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the [illegible] of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1308 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HOURI, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents for Ship Houri.

Bombay, 23rd June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Ted, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Ted, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

Bombay, 8th June 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- 4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- 2 ,, Under Vests.
- 2 ,, Linen Collars.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer H. A. BRIGHTMAN, arrived from Bordeaux, are informed that all goods are now being landed in conformity with the Bills of Lading, and are by order of the Custom House authorities being stored in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where they will lie at the risk and expense of their Consignees.

Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders to be sent to us for signature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward, s. s. H. A. Brightman.

Bombay, 24th June 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy........................Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship PERUVIAN CONGRESS, from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain of the Ship Peruvian Congress.

Bombay, 27th June 1870.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, WILL BE CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th day of JULY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD, Officiating Secretary.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY WILL BE HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business, viz.—

1. A Memorandum from the Under-Secretary to Government (General Department) No. 1137, dated 13th May 1870, forwarding Copy of a Government letter No. 1138, appointing Captain Hector Tulloch Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality.
2. To appoint Clerk to the Justices in the place of the late Mr. C. E. Stanger Leathes.
3. Such part of Government Resolution No. 17 C. W.—72, dated 31st March 1870, as relates to the subject of the Water Supply of Bombay, with a Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo, and during the monsoon months, NO PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, or other Manufactured Articles liable to be damaged by wet WILL BE RECEIVED for CONVEYANCE unless each package is dammered.

J. R. DUXBURY,
General Offices, Fort, 27th June 1870. Traffic Manager.

WANTED, three pleasantly situated and tolerable sized ROOMS in a healthy locality, not far from the Fort, with BOARD and STABLING.—Apply to

CHESSON and WOODHALL.

Bombay, 27th June 1870.

AUCTION SALE of COMPTA COTTON.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mandvee Bunder, in the Godown of the Colaba Press Company, by order of Ruttonsey Poonsey & Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Heerjee Moorjee & Co.—121 Dockras of COMPTA COTTON, Sella Bhelia.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

POST FREE TO INDIA.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co.,

EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. Hocknell & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.—

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, and restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific produce a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clean and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for Rowlands' articles, and beware of Spurious Imitations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.—After the 30th June next NO INTEREST will be allowed on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at this Agency.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of seven and a half (7½) per cent., for the half year ending 31st December 1869, WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the undersigned.

C. E. BENN, Joint Manager,
The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th June 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June 1870, at the Registered Offices of the Company, Aumjud Bagh, Broach, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought forward:—

1st To receive the Report of the Directors on the working of the Mills for the past year.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4th To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5th To consider and, if approved of, to pass a Resolution empowering the Directors to reduce the Capital of the Company by repayment to the Shareholders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

14th June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS from Bombay to China and Japan at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, the Secretaries of this Association, Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai, return to the assured TWENTY PER CENT OF ITS YEARLY PROFITS, divided PRO RATA to [illegible]

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

NOTICE.—FORTY RUPEES on each Old Share and TWENTY-SIX RUPEES on each New Share, in the Company WILL BE PAID in Cash to the registered holders thereof, respectively, on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of July 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
W. G. HALL,

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY, at Kurrachee, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE and COMPANY; and at London, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Traders, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, the affirmation of the said Traders made on the 14th day of June, instant, the certificate of the Trustees, Messrs. John Alexander, James Shaw, and Cursondass Nensee, the affidavit of Keshowrao Raghoba, solemnly affirmed on the 14th day of June, instant, and on hearing Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, Attornies for the said Traders, I do order that the said Traders, trading in Bombay under the style and firm of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy, be as such firm discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 5th day of July next, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers, in the Court House, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; and I do further order that this Order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jami-Jamsheed."—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

J. PHILIP GREEN.

DALLAS AND LYNCH,
Attornies for the Traders.

NOTICE.—DR. MATHEW STOVELL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of MATHEW STOVELL, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 66 Belsize Park, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Companion of the Star of India, deceased, who died on the 8th day of May 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose Personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 11th day of June 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY PRENTIS and HOWARD BISHOP, Esquires, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, are required on or before the 12th day of July 1870 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to FREDERICK STOVELL, of Lime Street, in the City of London, Ship Broker, and ALFRED STOVELL, of Mincing Lane, in the said City of London, Colonial Broker, (the Executors named in the said Will,) having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 13th day of June 1870.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Proctors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—FACTORY, WARI BUNDER, MAZAGON.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle,

Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CREATION OF £3,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the Guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create FURTHER CAPITAL required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £3,000,000 in 150,000 shares of £20 each, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

These shares will be allotted to the Proprietors upon the Register this day at a premium of £1 per share in the proportion of one new share for every six old shares or £120 Stock, and a deposit of £2 with the premium of £1 or Rs. 32-11-8 per share must be paid at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on or before the 30th July next.

The option of paying the shares in full and converting them into Capital Stock is given to the Proprietors, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these shares cannot exceed £2 per share and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment will be posted to each Proprietor on the 1st July 1870.

H. P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 18th June 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

TERMS CASH.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to call attention to a large and choice selection, in the following Departments, which are now ready for inspection:—

HATS.	Black and Drab Felts, all the new shapes. Dress Ditto.
COLLARS.	Three-fold Linen, all the new shapes.
SCARFS.	The latest Style, made up and to tie.
COATINGS.	Blue and Black, New Diagnals.
DAMASK NAPKINS.	3/4 by 7/8 Single and Double Damask.
GAUZE UNDER VESTS.	Pure Gauze Merino and Badham's celebrated India Gauze.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60	0	,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20		
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,

TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Dark Angola Suits, of a very light texture, well adapted for the rainy season	25 to	35
Shikar Cloth Suits	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	25	45
Travelling Suits	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	...	35
Blue Flannel Suits	...	30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	...	35
Waterproof Suits, just received	18	25
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...	16
SHIRTS.		
White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	60	84
Silk and Wool Flannel ,, each	...	9
Spun Silk Shirts	...	9
Flannel Shirts	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen	...	6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

Edmonson's Pocket Sophana Waterproof Coats.

Just received a very large stock Silk Gauze Under-shirts.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, with a family, in a fine healthy house, conveniently situated for Gentlemen employed in business. Address M. N., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO EXECUTIVE LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.—A YOUNG MAN, experienced in Conservancy and Public Works, will be OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT as SUPERINTENDENT after 1st July.

For ability, steadiness, and attention to duty, first-class testimonials can be given. Address H. B., care of

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1870. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks.
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........................ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
POONA............................EAST STREET.
CALCUTTA.......................BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	SINGLE MAGNUMS, specially selected from a good Cuvée suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

[illegible]	[illegible] Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	21 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........................Quarts.
,, 12 ,, ...Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 ,, ,, 42 per ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, 21 per ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green ,, ,, 19 ,,
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow ,, ,, 24 ,,

LEGGATT & Co.

WINES, &c., in CASK and BOTTLE.—The undersigned have FOR SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c., just received via Suez Canal:—

Champagne, Cartier & Co. (qualité extra)	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Claret, superior breakfast (ex-Cask)	,, 11 ,,
Brandy, Cartier & Co.	Rs. 22 to ,, 26 ,,

The following Wines, &c., in Cask we strongly recommend to the attention of the Trade:—Vino de Provence, Montpellier, S. Georges, Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Cognac, &c.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

	Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London......quarts	5	4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto ......pints	3	4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne ......quarts	40	0	,,
Ditto Ditto ......pints	22	0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay......quarts	30	0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto ......pints	16	0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality......quarts	36	0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality......pints	32	0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle......quarts	35	0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock......quarts	35	0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy	22	0	,,

ALSO.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
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Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

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CUTLER'S very superior OLD BRANDY, 5 years in bottle, price Rs. 28 per dozen, nett.

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CUTLER'S RED SEAL PORT, at Rs. 18 per dozen. This wine is supplied in large quantities to the Commissariat, and a very liberal discount of this Brand is allowed to Merchants and Traders buying 50 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s finest DRY CHAMPAGNE, in pints, quarts, and magnums, prices Rs. 19-8-0, Rs. 36, and Rs. 74 per dozen. All Sparkling Wines are now received via the Suez Canal.

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TO meet a want which has long been expe enced in India we have imported a small quantity of Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF T CLERGY.

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DECANTERED.

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In cases of one dozen Pints ....Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

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CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

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TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. SCOTT, MCCLELLAND & Co., on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to

21st May 1870. REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NOTICES.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

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Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
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COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
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IAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

declining for Land Shares. Demand ert Mill's and Framjee Co.'s Press shares at 0 and 1,070, respectively.

MBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	110 ul.
[illegible]	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
[illegible]	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
[illegible]	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
47,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
10,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,735
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	199
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,190
4,[illegible]	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	325

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99¼
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	111½
Five per cent	10[illegible] to ½
Four per cent	95½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10 3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—23RD JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount, with exception of one lot of half a lakh sold at Rs. 97-6, small sums were bought at Rs. 97-10 and 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107 and 107-2.

10 years' Debentures, at Rs. 108-10 and 108-12.

15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 109-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130¼.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 246 per £20.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 340 and 337½ for cash.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 21st June, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.

Gal. Try. Blce. at H. O. Rs.	4,115,407	5	6	increase
,, at Branches	101,378	0	0	decrease
Other Deposits	3,170,547	3	11	decrease
Bank Post Bills	384,728	5	2	decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities Rs.	217,051	4	0	decrease
Loans on Govt. S[illegible]	110,800	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Cred[illegible]	220,045	4	2	increase
Mercantile Bills D[illegible]	751,605	6	8	decrease
Cash, &c., at Hea[illegible]	1,326,901	5	3	increase
Do at Branches	85,776	1	3	increase

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 25th June compared with the statement [illegible] 18th June :—

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,35,39,268	1,41,46,354
Deposits at Head Office	1,47,84,473	1,50,81,249
Deposits at Branches	16,89,421	17,40,723
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,82,700	34,760
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	5,63,555	6,50,234
Rs.	3,71,52,353	3,79,46,256

ASSETS.

Government Securities	22,65,966	27,58,835
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	4,94,959	4,88,759
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	23,12,598	23,31,822
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	95,60,313	95,37,587
Dead Stock 4,81,126		
Less written off 20,000		
	4,61,126	4,61,126
Stamps	6,129	5,941
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	4,52,050	2,74,959
Overdrafts	5,236	7,480
Govt. Reserve, Cash Rs. 1,01,46,354	95,89,268	1,01,46,354
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	76,39,896	72,12,275
Do. do. at Branches	25,48,328	30,66,382
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	18,66,484	16,54,727
Rs.	3,71,52,353	3,79,46,256

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.

Penn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Luckhardt, Captain, Commissary Department, on duty, from Malligaum.

Adey, Surgeon, general duty, on leave, from Poona.

Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 25th June 1870.

With reference to the Regimental Order 11th N.I., confirmed in G. O. C., No. 245, 23rd April last, Lieutenant French was appointed to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

Assistant Surgeon G A. Maconachie, M B., on general duty Poona Division, is appointed to the medical charge of the 24th Regiment N. I., vice Dr. Langley.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Regiment N. I.—Captain E. H. Noyes, to retain the Quarter Mastership on promotion.

7th Regiment N. I.—Captain A. H. Davis, Cadre 2nd Europeans, to officiate as Wing Subaltern.

2nd Regiment Sind Horse—Captain M. M. Carpendale, Adjutant, to be 3rd Squadron officer, vice Gordon, and to continue to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant H. F. E. Lucas, 3rd Squadron officer 3rd Sind Horse, to be Adjutant, vice Carpendale, and to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer in addition to his own duties.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Lieutenant J. E. Gordon, 3rd Squadron officer 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd Squadron officer, vice Lucas, and to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant G. J. Coulson, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer, in addition to his own duties.

Captain M. H. Nicolson, Adjutant 27th Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Humfrey, from 10th to 30th January 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Neemuch Station Orders.—Dated 9th June 1870, directing Lieutenant W. E. Simpson, Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, 28th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer and in charge of Treasury chest, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Hall, proceeding to Poona on duty.

15th Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated 13th June 1870, directing Riding Master T. Martin, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th May 1870, under the provisions of para 2 of G. G. O. 440, 16th August 1865.

13th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 11th June 1870, directing Captain J. A. Gayer to officiate as Wing officer in addition to his own duties, vice Major Cooper.

7th Foot 1st Battalion.—Detachment Order, dated Saugor 2nd December 1869, appointing Lieutenant W. W. Chard Staff officer to the Detachment, with effect from the 1st idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

66th Foot.—Captain H. A. F. Merewether, in extension, to remain at Ghizree, from 21st June to 20th July 1870, on medical certificate.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps.—Captain E. H. F. Fyndall, to remain in Bombay, from 15th June to 1st July 1870, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th June 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal (Bengal) Artillery.—Lieutenant G. Lamb to be Captain, from the 12th of June 1870.

2nd Battalion 25th Foot.—Lieutenant H. J. Harvey to be Captain, from the 5th of June 1870.

108th Regiment.—Captain H. C. McDonald to be Major, from the 21st of January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

30th Foot.—Ensign Robert Henry Beresford to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tarleton, who retires. Dated 23rd April 1870.

(Cancels the promotion of Ensign Beatty to this vacancy.)

45th Foot.—Ensign James McCleverty to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Curtis, who has retired. Dated 28th May

the promotion of Ensign Fort to this vacancy.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment and promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

109th Foot.—Lieutenant William Holden Webb to be Adjutant, vice Schmidt, promoted. Dated 8th June 1870.

Ensign William Harry Salmon to be Lieutenant, vice Mayne, who has retired. Dated 27th May 1870.

Ensign A. H. Macintire to be Lieutenant, vice Webb, appointed Adjutant. Dated 8th June 1870.

Ensign Alexander John F. Reid to be Lieutenant, vice Macintire, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.—Assistant Surgeon W. Tanner, Royal Horse Artillery, to the medical charge, vice Bradshaw, with effect from the date he entered upon the duties.

Major T. N. Baker, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Dinapore, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Meerut, and directed to proceed to that station and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Morland, whose tour on the Staff has expired.

Captain G. T. Jones, late 35th Native Infantry, is removed from the appointment of 2nd Wing Officer 42nd Native Infantry, and attached to the 41st Native Infantry for duty.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no extra expense, and that both officers join their battalions without delay :—

14th Foot.—Lieutenant P. W. Symonds, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant R. Davies, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant W. C. Kennedy, 2nd Battalion.

3rd Foot.—Ensign F. A. Coles, 1st Battalion.

12th Foot.—Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd Battalion.

The three months' general leave to Nynee Tal, granted by G. O. C. C. 27th ultimo, to Lieutenant F. J. W. Smith, 55th Foot, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Presidency Division order, dated the 10th March last, directing Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stevens, M.B., 11th Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the Gun Foundry Establishment at Cossipore, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Surgeon Major A. L. Bogie, M.D., proceeding on leave, on medical certificate.

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 30th March last, appointing the following officers to do duty at the Convalescent Depôt at Murree, during the hot season :—

Captain W. H. R. Skey, 38th Foot.

Captain P. A. Howley, 1-6th Foot.

Lieutenant J. Alexander, 38th Foot.

Lieutenant M. B. T. Sherwin, 104th Foot.

Lieutenant G. H. Dyke, 1-5th Foot.

Ensign E. A. Ball, 1-6th Foot.

Ensign A. P. Thornton, 36th Foot.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 18th May, appointing Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Staff at Umballa, vice Surgeon L. H. Lees, M.D., resigned.

Fyzabad Brigade Order, dated the 11th April last, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. J. Pope, E Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties, from date of Assistant Surgeon A. F. Richmond, 38th Native Infantry, proceeding on leave.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 20th April last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel W. B. Marshall, Royal Artillery, during the absence of Brigadier General E. Kaye, Royal Artillery, on duty.

Dated the 11th May, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel W. B. Marshall, Royal Artillery, consequent on the departure of Brigadier General E. Kaye, Royal Artillery.

Peshawar Station Order, dated the 6th November 1869, directing Surgeon G. X. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 28th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on sick leave, of Surgeon Major C. K. Webb.

Nowgong Station Order, dated the 16th April last, appointing Surgeon T. Ringer, M.D., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Left Wing 15th Madras Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon A. McArthur, M.B.

35th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th April last, appointing Lieutenant A. de C. Rennick, Quartermaster, to act as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th April last, appointing Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wing Subaltern (on probation,) to act as Adjutant and 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant A. D. C. Inglis, Adjutant and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave, there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain W. B. Rice, 9th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign B. C. Hogg, to remain in Calcutta, from the 30th June to the 15th October, to study the native languages, in extension of privilege leave.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign N. C. Wiseman, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant C. P. Smith, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 2nd June to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant J. H. H. Croft, to remain at Darjeeling, from the 24th May to the 30th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Ensign W. S. Anderson, to Simla, from the 28th May to the 14th October, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Musketry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Captain C. R. Cock, doing duty with the 30th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 25th May to the 25th August, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant G. F. Young, (Quartermaster 30th Native Infantry,) to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant H. Paterson, officiating Adjutant 23rd Pioneers, to Murree, from the 25th April to the 15th October on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Late 18th Native Infantry.—Captain H. R. Wintle, doing duty 18th Native Infantry, to remain at Darjeeling, from the 15th June to the 15th September, on private affairs, in extension.

British Medical Department.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Menzies, Lucknow circle, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Lucknow, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain G. C. Ross, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Clifford, on furlough. Dated 14th June 1870.

1st Native Infantry.—Major F. J. Craigie, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice McMullin, who has obtained leave to England. Dated 14th June 1870.

Captain L. H. P. De H. Larpent, Staff Corps, attached to the Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Craigie, officiating as Commandant. Dated 14th June 1870.

24th Native Infantry.—Ensign P. H. Wallerstein, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Stedman, appointed Adjutant. Dated 14th June 1870.

31st Native Infantry.—Captain E. W. Smith is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion to Captain. Dated 14th June 1870.

37th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Corse-Scott, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Ransford, who vacates on promotion. Dated 14th June 1870.

Lieutenant D. E. Gouldsbury, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Corse-Scott, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 14th June 1870.

With the sanction of Government, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain J. J. S. O'Neill, 20th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, 4th Division, to officiate as Chief Inspector of Musketry, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morland, Staff Corps, whose tenure of appointment on the Brigade Staff expired on the 26th ultimo, is posted to Meerut, for general duty.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 7th May, attaching Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., to the 3rd Native Infantry, for duty.

Dated the 20th May, appointing Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., attached to the 3rd Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the corps, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Surgeon A. R. Waghorn.

Presidency District Order, dated the 30th April last, directing Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., recently arrived from England, to proceed to Meerut and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General for duty.

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 23rd April last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. C. Parkinson, Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to Kussowlie and to do duty, until the arrival of the Medical Officer appointed for duty during the season.

38th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd May, appointing Captain R. H. Ward, attached, to act as Wing Officer, with effect from the 15th ultimo, vice Captain A. W. Graham, officiating Wing Officer, on leave.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th June 1870.

BAND AND MESS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the substitution of the following rules for G. O. No. 185 of 1869, which is hereby cancelled :—

With the sanction of Government, it is hereby notified, that officers of the British Army serving with Native Regiments as probationers for the Staff Corps, shall not be required to pay Mess and Band *donations*, but shall be placed on precisely the same footing as attached officers. On the expiration of their probationary period, however, it will be incumbent on such officers to pay to the institutions of the regiment to which they are *posted on final admission to the Staff Corps*, the donations and subscriptions required from officers borne on the permanent establishment of regiments.

2. Officers attached to a Native Infantry Regiment, in which a Band is maintained, will be required to pay a monthly subscription of one day's net pay of their regimental rank. They will however not be required to pay a donation to the Band Fund, as in the case of the Mess Fund, after the expiration of one year.

3. This regulation will take effect from the 1st January 1870, but no officer shall be entitled to a refund of payments already made to the Band Fund of a regiment to which he may be attached.

4. With reference to the foregoing notification, paragraphs 6 and 9, Sec. XXIV. of the Standing Orders for Native Infantry, are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Para. 6. Officers attached in excess of the establishment, and probationers for the Staff Corps, are to pay up donation for one year. At the expiration of that period it will be incumbent on them to pay the donation on the scale laid down in paragraph 5—the former to the corps to which they are attached, and the latter to the regiment to *which posted* on admission to the Staff Corps.

Para. 9. The monthly rates of subscription from all members of the regular establishment of regiments, married or single, to be Rs. 8, that of attached officers and probationers for the Staff Corps, Rs. 5.

In continuation of para. 2, Section III., of the Mess Regulations of the Bengal Army, it is hereby notified for information and guidance, that the Government have ruled that an officer of a native regiment officiating in Staff employ, and *not* drawing the staff salary or half staff salary of the appointment he relinquished in his corps, shall be exempt from payment of mess subscription.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Referring to G. O. No. 64 of 1870, it is hereby notified under authority of the Government of India, that Cawnpore and Dinapore shall be retained on the list of stations at which examinations in the Lower Standard are to take place.

Examinations by the Lower Standard will also be held for the future at the stations of Jubbulpore and Shillong.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

In continuation of G. O. No. 244 of 1868, it is notified for general information, that under the ruling of the Government of India in the Military Department, members of the Order of British India become non-effective in the sense of the order cited on being transferred to the Pension Establishment, and ceasing to perform any kind of military duty.

2. Every vacancy caused by the death of an effective member shall be filled up, irrespective of the promotions or admission following the removal of members to the non-effective list.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 22.)

Mr. Frederick James Rowe, B.A., is appointed to the Fourth Grade of the Bengal Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Krishnaghur College.

Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A., Professor of the Krishnaghur College, is transferred to the Presidency College.

Mr. Roger Henry Pawsey to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, in the Second Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. David Robert Lyall, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Mr. Haldane Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dukhin Shahbazpore, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of Backergunge.

Mr. Ross Lowis Mangles to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Francis Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick George Millett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, in the First Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Muspratt, or until further orders.

Mr. Thomas Norman to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore.

The appointment of Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, and that of Mr. James Crawfurd to have charge of the Subdivision of Kishengunge, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st instant, are cancelled.

Mr. William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, leave of absence for three months.

The services of Mr. John George Charles, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 29th instant.

Mr. J. A. Windle, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Northern Cuttack Division, is transferred from the Imperial to the Local Establishment, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, which he joined on the 15th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Briggs, Superintending Engineer, Second Class, First Grade, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Behar Circle, is permanently posted to that Circle.

Mr. P. J. Neaville, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, late Gowalparrah Division, is placed under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal.

Mr. T. F. Parkinson, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals' Division, is transferred from the Local to the Imperial Establishment, and appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary in this Department. Mr. Parkinson joined the above appointment on the 16th June 1870.

Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Second Presidency Division, to officiate also as Executive Engineer of the Calcutta Port Works Division, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties, or until further orders.

The works connected with the improvement of the Port of Calcutta are, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, formed into a separate Division of Public Works, with effect from the 1st April 1870. This Division will be designated the Calcutta Port Works Division and attached to the Presidency Circle.

Mr. John Hugh Kelly is appointed Traffic Superintendent of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, vice Mr. W. Goodwin, deceased, with effect from the 1st instant.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 21.)

Mr. O. A. Hayne, Assistant Engineer, one month's privilege leave.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, Executive Engineer, two months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. W. Rundall, Executive Engineer, two months' privilege leave.

Captain John Caster, to be Master Attendant at the Port of Coconada.

Captain John William Maiden, to be Master Attendant at the Port of Cochin.

Captain Henry Richardson, to be Master Attendant at the Port of Masulipatam, but to continue to act as Master Attendant at the Port of Tuticorin.

Captain Richard Kennedy Gahan, to act as Master Attendant at the Port of Masulipatam.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of the Coroner of Madras having appointed Mr. C. G. Conran, M.D., to be Deputy Coroner.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Michael Edward Murphy, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Pegu Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment as Officiating Civil Surgeon and Officiating Superintendent of the Jail at Bassein.

Surgeon J. Gibbons, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Hyderabad Circle, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved Surgeon Clery, vice Dr. Marlow.

MADRAS ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th June 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. A. Robson, Staff Corps, is appointed to do general duty at Madras.

G. O. C. C. of the 23rd May 1870, directing Lieutenant W. T. Much, 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, to rejoin his Regiment, is cancelled, and he is to continue to do duty at Wellington, until further orders.

The following removals are ordered :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Keith from doing duty under the orders of Deputy Inspector General, Presidency Circle, to do duty Detachment, 45th Foot, Palaveram, to join by the 14th June 1870, at the public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon A. L. Brown, from doing duty Detachment, 45th Foot, Rangoon, to proceed by the steamer of the 18th instant, and to report himself to the P. M. O. British troops for duty.

Major-General D. Hodson, C.B., is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras Presidency.

[illegible] received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between 2nd Captain G. B. B. Hobart, G Battery 9th Brigade, and 2nd Captain E. J. Tremlett, B Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery ;—and that the latter officer has been placed under orders for India.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following arrangements, provided the public be put to no expense thereby :—

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

Lieutenant H. Feilden, to proceed to Service Companies.

Lieutenant F. W. Burr, to proceed to Depot.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieutenant Legard, 60th Rifles, being posted on his recent promotion to the 4th Battalion of his Regiment.

Leave of absence :—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieutenant F. Galloway, D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 1st May to 31st August 1870, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain C. R. Buckle, 23rd Brigade, for 3 days, from 5th June 1870, private affairs, in continuation of privilege leave, to enable him to join.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, 2nd Battalion from 15th June 1870, or date of departure, for four months—Poona, private affairs.

24th Foot.—Ensign G. S. Banister, 2nd Battalion, from 15th June 1870, or date of departure, to 9th December 1870—Deyrah Dhoon, North-Western Provinces, private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Nolan, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board, via the Overland route—Unfit to do duty with troops.

18th Hussars.—Cornet M. M. Slade, in extension of privilege leave from 25th June to 24th August 1870—Ootacamund, private affairs.

1st Foot.—Captain C. B. Steer, 1st Battalion, to England via the Overland route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Ordnance Department.—Captain J. Tomlinson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Vizagapatam, for 12 months, from 17th June 1870—Madras and Bangalore S. C.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Peruvian Congress	Stockton	Liverpool, March 21.
	Teazer	Nacoda	Hoodooda, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Monarchy	Day	Malabar Coast.
	Pride of England	Taylor	Java.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Petersburg, Hansen, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.

Ship Canute, Quinn, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer India, to Marseilles.

Steamer Columbian, to China, &c.

Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Mary Stenhouse, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June.				
23	William Woodbury	Herreman	Bombay, June 4
	Water Witch	Coombe	Bombay, May 31.
	Bolton Abbey	Hackett	Melbourne, May 16
	Comy	Drevar	Cardiff, January 18

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

915 Armanella, Cochrane—The Dubash.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Dubash.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
991 Glentilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1341 Oithona, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1542 Orizona, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1004 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scdell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, P[illegible]—Lawrence & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1754 Baroda, (s) Parish—Mails 29th June.
2179 Columbian (s), Barratt—Mails 6th July.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—W. Nicol & Co.
1891 Brazilian (s), Green—Laurence & Co.
549 H. A. Brightman (s), Ward—Blackwell & Co.
1202 Historian (s), Fulton—Wallace & Co.

FOR GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800 India (s), Derdero—Volkart Brothers.

FOR RICE PORTS.

594 Chalmers, Helps—C. N. Cama & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.
188 Letitia, Nacoda.

FOR JAVA.

947 Carin, Gray—Stenhouse & Co.
633 Cornelia Adelphine, Rowey—Cowasjee Nusserwanjee
1169 Glasgow, Lloyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR PENANG.

374 Kusrovie, Machon.

FOR RANGOON.

589 Winslow, Talliade—Blackwell & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

594 Dewa Gungadhur, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1603 Behar (s), Hall—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1185 Madras (s), Perrins—P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1932 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1576 Bolivar (s), Baker—G. F. Pim & Co.
1341 Himalaya (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—Blay & Mackintosh.
1533 Stockbridge, Ricketts—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

332 Hopeful, Battey—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR KURRACHEE.

515 Martaban (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.

853 G. F. O. Heyn, Miller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

JOHORE TO CALCUTTA.

1089 Cavalier, Knight—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1129 Abyssinia (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1583 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
265 General Havelock (s), Dewitz.
230 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
690 Mula (s), Coates.
360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
466 Tilly Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh.
535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
819 Futteh Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
270 Futtel Carim, Nacoda.
605 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

2010 China (s), Steward.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Carme.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

590 Alfred the Great, Odens.
722 Alhambra (s), Moe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1302 British Nation, Carnell—W. Nicol & Co.
1262 British Statesman, Tullock—Finlay, Scott & Co.
560 Cannanore, Patrovillsan—Blackwell & Co.
823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.
1011 City of Berlin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.
1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
808 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain.
963 Houri, Stapleton—The Dubash.
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Kinnear—W. Cooper.
607 Mars, Ritchering—G. F. Henry.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
698 Mountain Laurel, Eilbeck.
573 Outercaps, Peart—The Captain.
721 Pembrokeshire, Williamson.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—The Captain.
541 Southern Belle, Benson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
960 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Dubash.
1158 The Royal Family, Mathias—The Captain.
1000 Vicksburg, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Jones—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bonâ fide* character of the same.

The Committee warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

The Committee further warn those who may be making advances on Cotton and Wool, that there is a regular system of procuring advances on lots that consist simply of rubbish, specially prepared for the purpose.

[illegible] to the Chamber on this subject, will be for the common benefit of Merchants and Bankers.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 25th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHAUGHNESSY—June 17th, at sea, off Aden, on board the steamer Afrique, Mrs. P. Shaughnessy, of Bombay, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

CLARK—June 20th, at Dacca, Henry Clark, of the Bengal Civil Service.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SHORT—June 17th, at Woodlands, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Captain E. H. Short, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CONSTANT—June 19th, at Umballa, the wife Dr. F. G. Constant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870.

THE little outburst on the frontier will give rise to a good deal of discussion. First of all it is obvious that more information is imperatively required on the subject of the "grievances" which have inflamed the smouldering passions of these Waziris. The causes stated by the Punjab paper may be sufficient to account for the outbreak, since one can never calculate absolutely on the motives that influence the fiery people who live on the fringe of our dominion. One would think that something more than a want of water arising from natural causes, or the inroads of bad neighbours, would be needed to impel a tribe or branch of a tribe to rush into hostility. Yet, if these people found that a semi-civilized pastoral life did not pay, if they fell into debt and distress, and were harried by forays, to boot, we can imagine that the step from comparatively new to old and inveterate habits would be easy and certainly probable. But, as we have said, more, and more precise information than that hitherto supplied, is required.

The next point that suggest itself is the military management. According to the Lahore journal the Mahomed Kheyls, when they had sold up and reached the mountains, sent a fierce defiance to the British and duly notified their intention to lose no opportunity of obtaining revenge. In consequence of this the frontier force was on the alert and watchful. But what do we read ? We read that the relief sent to the exposed outpost of Koorum marched with "unloaded" arms—can it be so ?—and that they moved through a bit of country, admirably adapted for an ambush, pretty much as they would have moved to relieve a guard at Meean Meer. They had to pass the ruin of an old outpost, yet no one seems to have dreamed even that it might be occupied. Either the defiance of the enemy was not believed, or they were treated with contempt. There were one hundred and fifty enemies within the lines, actually between the outpost and the cantonment, and no one aware of their existence. It was not a dark night, for the moon was full. In short the Mahomed Kheyls were completely successful in surprising a detachment, not in the open country, but within the military lines. If it is true that a defiance had been sent, would it not have been proper that the force on the whole front liable to attack should have been considered as a force in the actual presence of the enemy and safe-guarded accordingly ? The value of an exposed frontier is that it enables the troops to be kept in a higher state of military efficiency than any ordinary cantonment ; but the presence of danger implies the necessity for measures which will give the troops a chance of repelling it. We see no objection whatever to a disturbed frontier with occasional spurts of warfare. It reminds us of the real conditions under which we live in this country, and is a good military training ground. But soldiers on the frontier should never forget that they are on a frontier liable at almost any moment to inroad and attack. In this case the gallant gentlemen at Bunnoo *appear* to have been, we do not say they were, caught napping.

Another aspect of the occurrence is highly satisfactory. We read that the havildar, when struck down, ordered the naik to fix bayonets and charge, covered by the fire of three wounded men. They did charge, but were swept down by a volley. It was not until our infantry were killed that the enemy broke out from concealment. No soldiers could have behaved more nobly than this handful of the 4th Sikhs. Their mounted brethren rivalled them, for the duffadar in command, after sending back a sowar to the cantonment, charged with six comrades right into the enemy. Of course he was overwhelmed, but that does not diminish his glory. These noble fellows reflect honour on the whole Frontier Force, and their fine conduct is more than compensation for defeat. We may be sure that Lord Napier of Magdala will not overlook the heroism of these brave men. For the rest the fractious Waziris must be made to feel that they cannot indulge their propensities with impunity.

IF they have not already noticed it, we call the attention of the merchants of Bombay to the paragraph quoted yesterday from the *Friend of India* headed "Income-tax Oppressions." It may be as well to reprint it, as, if the income-tax is to be made into an instrument for the fulfilment of Sir Richard Temple's predictions, it is just as well that the mercantile community should know it, and should take counsel together anent the practicability of resisting an odious kind of oppression. Here, then, is the significant anecdote recorded by the Serampore journal :—

> "A merchant of the very highest honour has his returns on the income of 1869-70 surcharged and produces his books. He is informed that the Collector is satisfied with the accuracy of the diminished returns, but in spite of that there must be a surcharge as he is expected to produce an amount as nearly as possible calculated on the assessment of 1869-70. The merchant prefers to appeal, but is told that he must submit copies of his balance-sheets for two years, and that no guarantee will be given that these copies shall not fall into other hands than those of the Collector and Commissioner. Rather than submit to have the affairs of his firm discussed by the underlings of two public offices, and under protest, he pays the surcharge which the Collector himself has virtually admitted to be unjust and extortionate."

Let the mercantile folk of Bombay consider what is before them, if the Calcutta practice holds good here. They are to be surcharged, if they will not submit their books to anybody who can get access to them ; they are to be surcharged, even when it is admitted that their returns are accurate ; and, finally, they are to be surcharged because Sir Richard Temple has determined that his income-tax must be made to yield, what he said it would yield, £2,100,000 ! It is bad enough that our rulers should have recourse to practical confiscation ; but it will be worse if the victims do not use every legitimate means to frustrate a Government at once grasping and extravagant, and failing success to leave their mark, at least, upon the reputation of these "accidents of history." Here also we may as well reprint a letter which Messrs. Payne and Company have addressed to the *Englishman*. Their story is this :—

> "Mr. Mackenzie, a short time ago, demanded from us a statement of our profits for the past year, and accordingly one of our partners attended at his office and signed a declaration, to the best of his knowledge and belief that that statement was correct. To-day (June 21) Mr. McKenzie assesses us at about double the amount, and thereby gives us 'the lie direct.' Surely this cannot be legal. We pointed out that an error had been made, and desired that it should be corrected, but the only answer we obtained—written in our own letter—was 'pay first and appeal afterwards.'"

There can be no doubt about it—the Collectors, at least in Calcutta, have been ordered to turn on the screw—get the money, fairly if they can, but get the money. The pockets of the public are called upon to prove that Sir Richard Temple *can* make correct estimates !

Two months ago we drew public attention to that abrupt "re-adjustment of rank" whereby, in the Quarterly Army List, the names of Major Pottinger and Captain Sexton changed places. The alteration looked arbitrary, and, in connexion with recent events, spiteful, and we asked for explanation. We have now an explanation which we are bound to credit. We knew that Lord Napier recommended, and that the Government formally sanctioned his recommendation, that the rank of Major Pottinger in the department should bear the date of his appointment to the Abyssinian Field Force. But it has been recently discovered that neither Lord Napier nor the Government had power to set him over an officer who had done duty on the permanent establishment more than eight months before the name of Major Pottinger was formally enrolled. Practically, it seems, Captain Sexton was superseded without warrant. We are anxious, therefore, to withdraw any accusation of unfairness which may have been implied in our former public allusions to this subject ; and to say that it was just to reverse any wrong done to Captain Sexton. But, at the same time, it is very remarkable that the wrong should have been found out and rectified coincidently with the disputes between Major-General Gordon and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and at a moment when it was plain that a period of reduction was at hand. The public cannot resist the impression that somebody's feelings made somebody's eyes very keen-sighted. Query—Would the error have been discovered had Colonel Gell not made that very rapid and singular visit to Poona which fired the magazine ? Let us hope, for the credit of the army, that the persecution of an officer who simply but manfully did his duty, will not be carried any further.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Doering, of the firm of Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co., who left in the s. s. Afrique for Europe on the 6th instat, met with an accident on the passage to Aden. There was very rough weather, and when walking on deck Mr. Doering fell and fractured his right forearm in two places.

IT is seriously stated by a correspondent of the "Pioneer" to be in contemplation to introduce into the standards for the examination of accountants in the P. W. D. such subjects as mensuration, the use of logarithms, and astronomy.

THE suit as to the care of the person and property of Victoria Skinner, a minor, daughter of the late George Skinner of Delhi, has been appealed to the High Court, N. W. Provinces, and will come on for hearing early next month.

THE Commissioner of Fyzabab has upheld in appeal a decree of Major Clark, Settlement Officer, Barraitch, dismissing the claim of the the late Rajah of Kuppoorthulla's half-brother to a portion of the Oudh estates conferred on the Rajah by Government for loyal services.

PETER JOSEPH, the man who robbed H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh of a currency note and other property to the value of about Rs. 2,500, besides making free with many little items belonging to the Viceregal household, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Mirzapore to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that "Dr. Eves has saved Captain Preston. He was dreadfully mauled, both arms broken, and face and shoulder bitten. It was the first time he had ever been out tiger-shooting—and he had killed two, running after them as though they were hares, and was rash and over-confident, and when the tiger charged was kneeling down to take aim and the gun missed fire."

MR. STUART HOGG, the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, has sent the following note to the editor of the "Indian Daily News :"—

> "DEAR SIR,—At the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, I have this day written to Mr. Vardon a/s Charles Hart, warning him that if he again advertises for subscribers to his lottery, called the 'Grand Calcutta Derby Sweep,' he will be prosecuted under Section 3, Act V. of 1844. I take this opportunity of reminding you that, under the above Act, the publishers of such advertisements are also liable to be prosecuted.—Yours faithfully, &c."

A YANKEE journalist, who takes pains to assure his readers that he is not a "Jenkins," writes in the following terms of a new house being built by a citizen of Scranton, [illegible] writer has seen the costly splendours of the Eastern world, the Mosque of Omar and the Golden Palace of Nana Sahib at Calcutta, as well as the regal dwellings of the Queen of England, but even in point of cost this house of an American citizen will equal them, while it far exceeds them in the wonderful combinations of utility with elegance."

A MAN has been hanged for murder in Lucknow, whose guilt was established in rather a singular manner. He had been employed by the jealous wife of an Oudh zemindar to remove her rival. After making several attempts to poison the woman he strangled her, but in the struggle the middle finger of his left hand was bitten off. The police would have doubtless returned their usual verdict of "apoplexy," but for the piece of finger which led to the identification and execution of the murderer. We are not told if the female accomplices were punished.

"Now that the Suez Canal is in working order and our great transports are passing and repassing through Egypt, there seems no reason," remarks the "Pioneer," "why Malta and Gibraltar should not be partially garrisoned by regiments of our native infantry. Both these Mediterranean stations are more or less trying to the health of European soldiers. The climate of each place is far more Indian than English, and the conditions of life in every way are more suitable to the Asiatic than to the European. It has often been remarked that the employment of a few native regiments out of the country would give us a greater hold of India than any increase in the number of our European troops."

THE Supreme Government has recognized the succession of Hyderabin Ahmed as Sultan of the Foodthelis, a powerful tribe in the neighbourhood of Aden. His father died on the 3rd of February last, and the son was at once elected to fill his place by the Syuds and Elders of the tribe. Hyderabin Ahmed has striven earnestly to divert his countrymen from a life of rapine to agricultural pursuits ; he has done his best to improve communication with Aden, and has proved himself in all respects a staunch friend of the British Government. Under his influence his father ruled judiciously, and made the roads through his territory safe and open. The Supreme Government has renewed its engagements with the present chief, and has promised to continue to him the stipend enjoyed by his father, besides making him a handsome present of money in commemoration of his accession to power.

THE CASE OF THE AURORA.

OUR Overland Summary, published this morning, has a full and correct report of this case. It also contains a carefully prepared digest of the facts.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CONVERSAZIONE.

MR. STACEY has received from London some details regarding the conversazione held at Mr. John Pender's house on Thursday evening which he has been kind enough to place at our disposal. As we anticipated the conversazione was a brilliant affair—in fact it is said to have been the "event of the season." There was a great gathering of about 500 ladies and gentlemen, and princes and a great portion of the highest and most distinguished in the land were present, everything going off with the greatest *éclat*. And now as to the time occupied in the transmission of the messages : no doubt the most interesting fact connected with the conversazione and the experiments is that the service was conducted with great rapidity. The message sent by Sir Bartle Frere was first acknowledged by Mr. Stacey before H. E. the Governor's reply was sent, and from telegraphing of the first word of Sir Bartle's telegram till the receipt in London of the last word of Mr. Stacey's acknowledgment only 4 minutes 20 seconds were occupied—a surprisingly short space of time, considering that the messages were repeated at the several stations. In the same way from the commencement of Sir Charles Forbes' message till the receipt of the last word of the reply only seven minutes elapsed, and Lady Mayo's telegram and the acknowledgment occupied altogether fifteen minutes. The Prince of Wales' message in like manner occupied eleven minutes from the commencement of his telegraphic congratulations. After these messages had passed the traffic became pressing with the messages from the Khédive, the King of Portugal, and others, so that the messages got mixed, and the precise time occupied in their transmission would therefore be no correct test. But the instances we have given speak volumes for the efficiency of the entire service. The message to General Grant, President of what he terms the "balance of the world," was not intended as a trial of speed, but as a civility. President Grant's message was detained at Washington, for which an apology was sent by Mr. Cyrus Field ; the reply was also detained in London for forty-five minutes waiting for the line to clear.

The managing director has expressed himself as much pleased with the praiseworthy efforts all along the line, and the chairman several times desired him to thank all the officials.

A new invention, Thomson's ink recorder—a very delicate invention, which promises to give increased speed and allow of the company economising its staff—was exhibited on the occasion.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 25th, 7-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 27th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 79 cents.

CARWAR, 27th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light west, thermometer 77, barometer 59·90, rainfall 55 cents.

CANNANORE, 27th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·950, rainfall 13 cents.

TUTICORIN, 27th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 80.

MANGALORE, 27th June, 12 P.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—27TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 27th June, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th June, 12-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th June, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of the 27th June is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	0	15	0	1
,,	Calcutta	4	13	0	54
,,	Madras	1	27	0	13
,,	Galle	49	8	42	48*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on June 25.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·746 inches.	
Temperature of the Air	82·3	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1	,,
Dew Point	76·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·830	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86·6	,,
Minimum do. do.	79·3	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, W, WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	386	miles.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	6	62
Registered between 1st January and 19th June	15	1
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 26th June.	21	63

ATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo European Telegraph.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE, NOON.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, a Liberal, has been elected Member of Parliament for Bristol.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—Earl Haddington and Professor Syme.

DEATH OF EARL CLARENDON.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE, 1 P.M.

Earl Clarendon is dead. He died of diarrhoea.

By British Indian Cable.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

PARIS, 27TH JUNE.

Queen Isabella has signed her abdication in favour of the Prince of Asturias.

The French Government have declared it inopportune to grant the request made by the Orleans Princes.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

The Lords have adopted several amendments to the Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 8⅜d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d. Bank Shares, Silver and Government Securities are unchanged.

Total Coin in Banks of England and France £74,250,000
Total Notes outstanding £77,500,000

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain A. Parish, will sail from Bombay to-morrow morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Dr E A Laurence, Captain Oldfield, Mr James Barker, and Mr H Bartleman.

For Marseilles—Rev Mr Wm Martin, Captain the Hon'ble Francis Bridgeman, and Mr Peacock.

For Suez—Mr C Koegler, Colonel Gordon, Mr T. C. Harris.

For Aden—Assistant Surgeon J S McCutchan, Mr J McIntyre, and Mr Shaik Shaboodin.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is an official statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports, during the month of May 1870.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
2,819,712	12,24,712	Euxine	Liverpool.
1,850,912	6,79,000	Lammershagen	Falmouth
2,990,848	11,68,325	Steamer Magdala* †	Liverpool,
185,024	77,925	Do. Alnwick Castle*	,,
1,843,968	7,17,170	Do. Atlas*	,,
2,572,108	9,38,286	Sydney Dacres	,,
2,392,600	8,93,2[illegible]9	Thunder Bolt	,,
2,401,056	9,37,423	Steamer Alonzo*	,,
455,112	1,72,152	Do. Golconda‡	,,
2,601,368	9,86,165	Cornwallis	,,
4,248,384	19,90,660	Bates Family	,,
2,612,848	10,32,430	Rialto	,,
497,392	2,24,050	Steamer Sumatra ‖	,,
3,378,368	11,34,900	Iron Duke	,,
2,628,021	9,74,825	Louisa Fletcher	,,
5,564,944	20,64,868	Steamer Delaware*	,,
3,234,784	12,37,800	Do. Nyanza*	,,
942,368	3,60,303	Do. Europe*	,,
2,260,160	9,13,847	Malleny	,,
1,779,008	7,30,417	Steamer Cordova*	,,
1,339,968	5,39,919	Do. Greenwood*	,,
626,864	2,57,075	Do. Columbian	,,
2,095,968	9,65,454	Mary Queen	,,
1,932,840	7,31,2[illegible]5	Steamer John Dryden*	,,
3,25[illegible],888	12,84,090	Cathcart	,,
2,077,992	8,41,554	Celestial Empire	,,
1,871,240	7,07,511	Steamer Adalia*	,,
2,155,356	8,48,424	Sam Mendal	,,
1,296,064	5,85,752	Steamer Lady Clive*	,,
2,065,868	8,34,611	Castiglione	,,
2,548,336	10,71,037	Magnificent	,,
2,893,856	11,04,575	Hydrabad	,,
2,143,232	8,35,540	Malta	,,
2,771,076	10,23,705	Ophelia	,,
147,784	58,125	Steamer Apis*	,,
1,9[illegible]	4,[illegible]58	Do. P[illegible]	,,
238,0[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. Egitto*	,,
2,987,488	1,40,[illegible]	[illegible]mere	,,
2,106,944	8,31,823	[illegible]mer Alice*	,,
588,000	2,29,170	Do. Baroda	,,
39,200	15,000	Do. Magdala* †	Havre.
111,720	27,750	Do. Sumatra ‖	,,
39,200	14,000	Do. Do.	Marseilles.
1,578,416	6,09,787	Do. Alnwick Castle*	Havre.
155,624	62,500	Do. Columbian	,,
2,098,880	8,13,250	City of Cashmere	,,
237,552	89,290	Steamer Europe*	Marseilles.
190,904	71,534	Do. Do. *	Havre.
901,992	3,69,425	Glenfalloch	,,
58,800	23,750	Steamer Baroda	Marseilles.
182,280	70,825	Do. Do.	Havre.
61,544	24,050	Do. Apis*	Marseilles.
120,736	47,850	Do. Golconda‡	Havre.
74,872	28,175	Do. Do.	Trieste.
179,872	61,550	Do. Sumatra ‖	,,
50,960	22,125	Do. Baroda	,,
382,144	1,35,765	Do. Europe*	,,
683,480	2,41,525	Steamer Apis*	,,
19,600	7,875	Do. Egitto*	,,
39,200	13,700	Do. Golconda‡	Naples.
19,600	7,000	Do. Sumatra ‖	Venice.
19,600	7,70	Do. Europe*	,,
58,800	17,875	Do. do.	Naples.
47,600	17,825	Do. Egitto*	,,
98,448	37,671	Do. Apis*	Venice
147,000	54,000	Do. Golconda‡	Genoa.
58,856	27,000	Do. Sumatra ‖	,,
78,400	33,000	Do. Columbian	,,
254,800	97,500	Do. Europe*	,,
621,712	1,66,075	Do. Egitto*	,,
188,552	66,382	Do. Apis*	,,
78,400	20,000	Do. Europe*	Barcelona.
1,093,120	4,27,200	Loochoo	Amsterdam
248,472	1,00,870	Steamer Ellora§	Hongkong.
133,084	45,865	Do. China	,,
150,920	58,050	Do. Emeu	,,
461,440	2,00,815	Hermann	,,
1,568	640	Steamer Columbian	Suez.
94,427,956 or Candies 120,443 13/28 = 240,887 Bales.	3,69,64,909		

* Sailed via Suez Canal.
Port Clearance granted on the—
† 25th April 1870.
‡ 23rd April 1870.
‖ 30th April 1870.
§ 13th April 1870.
¶ 27th April 1870.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

THE Catholics of the Agra Vicariate have received the following letter from their Holy Father the Pope :—

"PONTIFICAL LETTER.

"TO OUR BELOVED CHILDREN, THE FAITHFUL OF THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF AGRA, IN THE EAST INDIES.

"PIUS IX., POPE.

"BELOVED CHILDREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION !—The testimonies of your affection and respect, which by themselves are most agreeable to Us, are principally adorned by the assurance with which you assert that your devotedness to the Holy See is not second to the zeal of any other Catholics,—zeal which indeed manifests that firm and splendid unity which, verging from all countries, to this Chair of Truth as to its proper centre, discerns the faithful from all dissentients, and opposes a brazen wall to all errors.

"Wherefore, as your participation in Our afflictions and joys, your lively resentment of the injuries done to the Church and gladness at her triumphs, your happy wishes in behalf of the sacred General Council convoked by Us, your profession of an absolute submission to its decrees, your expectation of abundant fruits of salvation from Christ, and your fervent prayers to obtain them from God, are so many proofs of that charity and faith by which you are united to Us, so also they rejoice Us exceedingly. Therefore, receiving with gratefulness those expressions of your devotedness, We beseech God to bestow all His gifts upon you, and to grant to your advices and examples that efficacy and grace which bring your countrymen in abundance the knowledge of [illegible], and at last make them all, as you are yourselves, one with Us in Christ. But meanwile We, with much affection, impart to you Our Apostolic Benediction, as an auspicious sign of the divine favour and the pledge of Our paternal benevolence.

"Given in Rome, near St. Peter's, this second day of May, 1870, in the 24th year of Our Pontificate.

"PIUS, PP. IX."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, private, 27th June, 12-5[illegible] P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, private, 26th June, 12-39 P.M. ; via Turkey, private, 26th June. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fara ; lines beyond clear ; Persian line right to London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

A VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—A Government school has just been opened at [illegible] ady.

RAIN AT MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran for the fortnight ending 15th June, was 15 inches 74 cents.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, per s. s. Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

THE JURY.—It was intimated in the Criminal Sessions yesterday that the gentlemen summoned for the special jury will not be required to attend until Wednesday morning.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday the driver of an omnibus had his foot broken by a fall from the vehicle on the Bhendy Bazaar road. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Kaira Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, that rain had fallen in all the talookas. Sowing operations had begun. The prospects of the harvest seem to be promising. The state of public health was good. Cattle were reported to be free from disease.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Ahmedabad Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we see that the weather had been close during the fortnight under report. Cultivation and sowing to some extent, of bajree and such crops, were going on in the collectorate. Public health was good. Cattle were free from disease.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Sooj, a clerk in the office of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Crustna Lavinda, a bill collector in the same establishment, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 197-8-0.

TANNA COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Tanna Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June, we notice that the fall of rain had been generally favourable. Sowing operations have commenced in most of the talookas. The state of public health was good with the exception of a slight outbreak of cholera at [illegible], talooka Sabette. Cattle disease prevailed slightly at Mokhada.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the 4th Marine Lines respecting the death of Ooverjee Rustomjee, a carpenter, aged about thirty-four. On Friday he went to his work as usual. About 10-30 A.M. that day he was taken ill and brought home, where he vomited and purged several times. Dr. Cursetjee Framjee was sent for and saw him. He confessed to the doctor that he had taken arsenic on account of the death of his wife, who died four months ago. Since the death of his wife he had, it appears, been much depressed in mind. He died on the evening of Saturday. Verdict—That the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

THE late heavy floods brought down by the Moota river, we are informed, covered a considerable area of the intended lake (at Kurrackwasla) owing to the obstruction caused in the river by Colonel Fife's great dam, which has now been raised to nearly half its section.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE story of the old lady who derived "blessed comfort" from contemplation on the word "Mesopotamia" has found a parallel in the Mile End audience, which, according to the *Indian Mirror*, enthusiastically applauded Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen's quotation of the Sanskrit text, "Shanti Kharga Karay Yeshya King Karishyati Durjana." The very utterance of these words drew forth enthusiastic cheers. Why? Upon the same principle, we suppose, that undergraduates always applaud a Greek quotation loudly in proportion to its unintelligibility.—*Friend of India.*

DAVE CARSON LEFT BEHIND.—Dave Carson who with his company had engaged passage by the steamer Oriental (at Madras) for Rangoon was by some accident left behind. The company had embarked in time on Saturday morning (18th), but Dave, having to transact some business ashore, was detained, and proceeding to the beach to embark, found the steamer steaming away from the roads, and notwithstanding signals that were hoisted at the Master Attendant's flag staff for her return, she proceeded on her voyage. Dave has [illegible] the Cashe[illegible] Calcutta, and from thence [illegible] the [illegible] performance in Rangoon which is expected to take place about the 9th July.—*Madras Mail.*

THE new Government House at Gunnesh Khind is just finished, excepting a considerable part, and till the trees are grown, the house will have a bleak comfortless look and the site is with justice considered ill chosen and awkwardly out of the way. It is wonderfully well finished for India, and in this respect it should hold its own with most modern European buildings, its most notable point being the adoption throughout of the European method of plastering. The deeply moulded and enriched ceilings, cornices and wallfaces are, I believe, unique in India, both as to the manner of construction and richness of effect: yet as a house of state it fails in size and accommodation. There are only a few really handsome and spacious apartments while the rest of the plan is almost distressingly cut up into corridors and passages. The exterior is somewhat commonplace indeed, but for the tower it would be positively mean; this is partly due to the dirty, grey, shadowless trap of which it is built, which of all building materials is the least calculated to bring out the delicate mouldings of the design. With better treatment and the judicious introduction of dressed stones however, even Poona basalt can be made to look well.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

St. Peter's Day, Wednesday, June 29th, 7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. The Vigil service will be held at 6-30 this evening, and consist of Evensong and Sermon.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. Petersburg, 1,064 tons, Captain Hanson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 7,742 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Owen, Captain Showers, Mr. H. L. Gundell, Captain Henning, and Lieutenant William [illegible]

THE s.s. AFRIQUE.

WE learn that the s.s. Afrique, Captain Ro[illegible]land, of the Compagnie Marseillaise de M[illegible] Fraissinet Pere et Fils, which left Bombay on the 6th June, reached Aden on the night of the 17th ultimo. She met very rough weather at midnight on the 13th, which continued all the way to Aden. Besides the accident to Mr. [illegible] which we mention elsewhere, we learn that Mrs. Shaughnessy, an elderly lady, mother of Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator, (who was proceeding home on leave of absence with his family) died off Aden.

THE RUBBATINO LINE.

THE s. s. India, one of the new passenger steamers built on the Clyde for the Rubbatino line, arrived in the harbour on Sunday. She left Genoa on the 30th May. The India has accommodation for fifty-two first class, and forty second class passengers, and is, we believe, a smart comfortable vessel. She was, we learn, to put into the Mazagon dock to be cleaned, and will come out to-day. We learn that the s.s. Eg[illegible] of the line, which left Bombay on the 29th May, [illegible] Suez on the evening of the 24th instant, [illegible] experienced very [illegible] weather until her arrival [illegible] which are [illegible]ed only on the 14th instant.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP TRADER, 363 tons, [illegible] arrived yesterday from Hoodooda with [illegible] of sugar.

THE SHIP CANUTE, 1,2[illegible] tons, Captain J. Quinn will sail to-day for Liverpool, with 7,[illegible] bales of cotton, 553 bales of wool, and 446 cwt. of safflower seed.

THE SHIP PERUVIAN CONGRESS, [illegible] tons, Captain S. H. Stockton, arrived yesterday [illegible] a general cargo. The vessel is [illegible] for Liverpool with [illegible] consigned to Messrs Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For [illegible] "Various importers and manufacturers have a reputation for their prepared Cocoa, [illegible] any thorough success had been achieved [illegible] discovered the extraordinary [illegible] Adapting their perfect system [illegible] of all species of the Theobroma [illegible] which supersedes every other Cocoa [illegible] dility, a delicate aroma, and [illegible] elements of nutrition, distinguish [illegible] all others. For Homœopaths a [illegible] amend a more agreeable or valuable [illegible] Sold only by all Grocers, of whom [illegible] Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa [illegible] Mills—Brick Lane, London. [illegible]—*The Globe* [illegible] attempted to [illegible] doubt whether [illegible] Taylor [illegible] "Maravilla" [illegible] ation to this [illegible] produced an [illegible] arket. Entire [illegible] ration of the Maravilla Cocoa [illegible] we could not [illegible] Sold in [illegible] had Taylor [illegible] sible Chocolate

[illegible]PTION FROM THE JURY.

Before the opening of the Criminal Sessions yesterday an[illegible] Mr. Justice Bayley, the Advocate General made [illegible]lication on behalf of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that he should be exempted from serving on the jury at these Sessions. Mr. Dosabhoy had made an affidavit stating that he is at present much engaged as to the assessing of taxes, having to see as many as a hundred persons every day in connection with them, and that if he were required to attend the Sessions it would be a great inconvenience to the public service, he having no deputy who could act in his absence. The Judge granted the application.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Lalljee Vussonjee, a share broker and banker, appeared before the Chief Magistrate and laid the following information against one Vundrawun Etchalal, charging him with defamation—"I am a share broker and banker, and live at Modeekhana street in the Fort. On the 4th May last, one Vundrawun Etchalal applied to Nana Morojee, Esq., and obtained a summons against me, charging me with criminal breach of trust and dishonest misappropriation of property. The summons was served upon me on the 7th instant, and the case came on for hearing before Nana Morojee, Esq., on the 10th inst., and was adjourned by the magistrate until 2-30 P.M. of the 17th, on which date the magistrate dismissed the charge against me. I say that the charge laid by Vundrawun Etchalal against me as aforesaid is entirely fictitious and was laid with intent to annoy and disgrace me in the eyes of the public, and I say that I did not commit any criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of Vundrawun Etchalal's property, as charged by him against me in the summons. I therefore charge Vundrawun Etchalal with defamation under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FIRST DAY, MONDAY.

THE Sessions opened this morning, his Lordship taking his seat on the bench punctually at ten o'clock. After the application by the Advocate General, elsewhere reported, the following cases were disposed of:—

THEFT.—Babajee Annisbap pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a bag with money, and to a previous conviction for theft.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner had previously been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for one month by Dr. Barton, and as that mode of punishment did not seem to have benefited him he (the Judge) would vary that on the present occasion. Instead of the punishment to which prisoner was liable under the Indian Penal Code he would receive sixty strokes with a cat-o'-nine tails on the bare back.

THEFT.—Baghoo Hurry pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night.

His Lordship said the sentence to which he was liable was that of imprisonment for fourteen years or to receive 150 stripes. The sentence he was now about to pass was a comparatively light one but one which he would not forget very soon; it was that he be whipped on the bare back with a cat-o'-nine tails with fifty lashes.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Cassee Pooree Goordaya pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking by night, and was sentenced to receive fifty lashes.

A HUNGRY THIEF.—Praga Kewuljee pleaded guilty to theft. He said at first the prosecutor was a relative and did not wish to prosecute, and then, seeing that that was not sufficient, he pleaded as an excuse that he had been eight days without food and so was constrained to steal.

His Lordship said he was informed prisoner was not in a good state of health, otherwise he would have been ordered to be flogged. The sentence was one of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THEFT OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.—Gopal Kanoo pleaded guilty to a charge of theft from a building.

His Lordship said prisoner had pleaded guilty of an impudent theft. He had hired carts on the street and then proceeded to carry off eight loads of railway sleepers from the custody of the prosecutor. He had on a previous occasion been convicted of stealing 100 sleepers from the Elphinstone Land Company. If he had been in a good state of health he would have been flogged and the sentence was one of rigorous imprisonment for two years.

POCKET PICKING.—Nana Tookaram pleaded guilty to a charge of picking a man's pocket on the street and was sentenced to receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ramsing Jeysing and Munroop Hemajee were tried before a common jury and found guilty. The former of theft as a servant and the latter of receiving. They were sentenced to be flogged with a cat-o'-nine tails; No. 1 to receive thirty lashes and No. 2 sixty lashes.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—A Goanese Christian woman named (romantically, perhaps) Dulcinia, was sent to prison for a month for stealing some ornaments.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—Miles Malthouse, a private in the 95th Regiment, was charged with criminal breach of trust of a watch, ring and of other articles valued at upwards of Rs. 700 belonging to Serjeant George Adams of B company. It seemed that the serjeant had left his property in charge of the prisoner on entering the hospital and on returning found they were all gone. Prisoner was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

A. G. I. P. RAILWAY CASE.

Henry Lownds, an engine driver, committed by P. S. C. Williams, Esq., on the 11th June, was charged with having on 30th May "negligently performed his duty as a servant on the G. I. P. Railway and having in such capacity improperly done his duty, so as to be likely to endanger the safety of the passengers."

He pleaded not guilty.

The Judge, addressing the jury, said—The prisoner Henry Lownds has been sent down from the Nerbudda districts of the Central Provinces. He being a European we have jurisdiction to try him under the Penal Code for an offence against the Railway Act for negligently omitting to perform his duty in a proper manner, so as likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling on the railway for which, if convicted, he would be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fine, or both. The prisoner was considered by the Magistrate who committed him to have committed an offence against that section of the Indian Railway's Act; but on reading the depositions I came to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the charge being preferred before you against him, and I find the Public Prosecutor is of that opinion, because it appears that about midnight his train was coming towards Chindwara station, ten or twelve miles on this side of the bridge over the Nerbudda, a little to this side of Jubbulpore, and—in consequence of the defective arrangements of the Railway, which as you are probably aware was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh in March this year and is not in proper order, there were no distant lights to warn him to slacken speed, and the person who was ordered by the station-master to turn the points, so that the prisoner's train might run into the platform siding, did nothing of the kind—the train came into another train that was on the single line. But for the want of proper lights on the part of the Railway Company and but for the improper act of the pointsman this accident would not have happened; the prisoner's train, which came in perhaps a little faster than it ought to have done, would have gone into the siding where there was nothing but empty waggons, and consequently that would not have brought the prisoner within this clause;—for the safety of any person travelling on the railway would not have been effected. In addition to that there does not appear any ground for doubting the statement the prisoner has made, that he had been on duty that day—(which you are probably aware was in a portion of the year exceedingly trying, just before the monsoon)—that he had been on a ballast train from five in the morning to four in the afternoon and that he was warned for duty only after a few hours' rest. Having previously been eleven hours at work in the broiling sun in that part of the country he was warned for this night duty on a portion of the line with which he was not acquainted, to take a train a distance of 184 miles. He does not appear to have been furnished with proper stokers—he was furnished only with some natives who were not capable of feeding the fires themselves and the prisoner appears to have done that and it naturally impaired his means of seeing the distant lights, even if they had been up, which the evidence shows they were not on this occasion. Under these circumstances I might have availed myself of the power which the law gives me by section 8 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act of 1865, which authorizes a judge when he thinks that the charge is clearly unsustainable to make an order to that effect in the proceedings and that is to have the effect of a *nolle prosequi* of the charge but shall not operate as an acquittal of the prisoner till three years shall have elapsed. But it did not appear to me desirable there should be any charge hanging over the prisoner at the bar when in point of fact there was not in my opinion nor in that of the Public Prosecutor evidence to warrant his being put on trial here. Under these circumstances no evidence will be offered against the prisoner at the bar on behalf of the Crown, and as a man is presumed innocent till the contrary is proved, it will be your duty to say the prisoner is not guilty of the offence with which he is charged.

The jury then gave a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was formally discharged.

Lownds (to the Judge)—Your Lordship, I thank you.

The Sessions adjourned, at about four o'clock, until next morning.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

SPORTING.

THE first entries of the following races close at Ahmednuggur on the 1st July, viz.:—

The Maiden Galloways.
The Nuggur Derby.
The Nuggur Cup.
The Galloway Plate.

FRED. LUKIN,
Hon. Secy. Nuggur Races.

RAINFALL AT MAZAGON, 1870.

		Inch	Cents.
June 19th	Sunday	2	10
20th	Monday	1	96
21st	Tuesday	2	56
22nd	Wednesday	0	4
23rd	Thursday	0	7
24th	Friday	0	15
25th	Saturday	0	16
For the week		7	4
Previously registered		13	6
Total fall		20	10

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH JUNE.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—William Hunt and another, seamen of the ship River Lune, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

STRIPES.—Wittoo Hurree was convicted of stealing two turbans and a coat, of the aggregate value of Rs. 21, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.—Mahomed Ismael and a Seedee man were charged with stealing fourteen pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of twenty rupees, the property of Hassan Ahmed Ballaram. They admitted the offence and were sentenced to receive ten stripes each.—Shaik Mahomed Goolab and Sulliman Jumal were each sentenced to receive seven stripes for stealing five rupees belonging to Lalloo Bhaichund.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

6TH APRIL.

(Before Sir RICHARD COUCH and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

APPLICATION FOR A REVIEW REJECTED.

BABA SHANBOG BIN MAHADEO SHANBOG, APPELLANT, VS. DASSAPA BIN CHITAMBERAYA, RESPONDENT.

MR. DHIRAJLAL MATHOORADAS for special appellant, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for special respondent.

The appellant was the original plaintiff, and the respondent the original defendant. The claim in the original suit, amounting to Rs. 2,436-12-0, was heard before Mr. A. L. Spens, then Acting Judge of Canara, who rejected the claim, which was to cause defendant Dassapa to desist from obstructing plaintiff in his possession of certain land leased to him, and to establish his title against all the defendants. The plaintiff was saddled with all the costs in the suit. A regular appeal was admitted into the High Court from the decision of the lower Appellate Court in December 1869. The High Court reversed the decree of the lower court, and awarded to plaintiff three-eighths of the land described in the plaint, with costs in proportion. On the 30th March 1870, a petition for review made by the respondent was heard; and on the arguments raised, the High Court gave the following judgment:—

In this suit, in which judgment was given on the 8th of December last, a petition of review has been presented by the respondent, and on the 30th of March counsel were heard in support of it. The points then raised were, with two exceptions, the same which were raised and argued by counsel at the hearing of the appeal, and were considered and decided upon by the Court. A review is not allowed by the Code of [illegible] Procedure merely in order that the applicant may have the case re-argued, which was indeed admitted by the learned counsel who appeared in support of the petition and who had not been present at the hearing of the appeal or been properly informed of what was then done. There are, therefore, only two points to be considered. The first is, as stated in the last paragraph of the petition for review, that no evidence on the side of the appellant having been gone into, the question of whether the appellant's deed was or was not fraudulent, could not be determined, an opportunity for recording which ought to have been given to the petitioner. We think it is not desirable that we should in this case attempt to lay down any rule as to what fraud, whether actual or constructive, will invalidate a registered instrument. The defence that [illegible] ought to have been distinctly raised in the lower court; and if this was not done, we think the Court ought not to allow it on appeal, still less on an application for a review. The respondent in his written statement says as follows—"There was no connection (or occasion) for the execution of the documents in dispute: and the dispute respecting their registration in the Registrar's office having not yet terminated, the documents are not taken in possession. Under such circumstances it is a quite irregular procedure to institute a fresh action upon the support of documents respecting which a dispute pending before a competent authority has not been yet disposed of in any way. The plaintiff did not enjoy the property under claim. The plaintiff's own admission in one heading (or a para.) of the plaint, that obstruction was offered by me to his enjoyment of the property, will clearly show that his assertion of the enjoyment is not true. Defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, together with their remaining co-sharers, leased, on the perpetual lease, their eighth share of the property on the 21st June 1865, corresponding with the 13th Jeshth Bahula, in the year of Krodhana, for Rs. 600 and cocoanuts 2,000, delivered the property in his possession and passed a document; and whilst he thereupon made improvements upon and enjoyed the lands, the said Venkatramana Hegide sold all his rights in the said property to me by a writing called *Mela Dastaivaj*, dated 10th October of the same year. On the receipt of Rs. 500 from me which he had expended on the property, and gave the property in my possession. Since that time the assessment of the property has been paid by me, and it has remained in my enjoyment, who has spent a heavy sum upon it. Such being the case, it was incompetent for the defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, to lease the lands perpetually to the plaintiffs again; and these documents having been executed when a dispute was pending respecting the two documents under which my claim has originated, it cancels itself being executed by persons who have no claims to the property—the subject of the claim." The defence here set up is that the plaintiff had not got possession of the documents and had not enjoyed the property, and that the defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, having granted a perpetual lease to Venkatramana Hegide, it was not competent for them to lease the lands to the plaintiff. There is no suggestion of any fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or that the lease to him was granted fraudulently or colourably in order to get it registered and defeat the prior lease. And further, it appears in the proceedings before the Acting Judge that no issue as to the lease to the plaintiff being fraudulent was sought by the respondent; and if the respondent's pleader had raised that question in his argument, it is almost certain there would have been some allusion to it in the Court's finding. Lastly, when the case came before us on regular appeal, and we were at liberty to look into the evidence and draw any inferences of fact from it, no suggestion was made by the respondent's counsel that the plaintiff's lease appeared to have been fraudulent. If such a suggestion had been made, and the Court had allowed the question to be then raised, we think the evidence in the case would certainly not have justified the Court in finding the plaintiff's lease to be fraudulent. We are therefore of opinion that it would be improper for this Court to grant a review in order that the suit may be remanded, and the petitioner be allowed to raise the question of fraud. The other point taken was that the lease to Venkatramana Hegide was registered under Act XX of 1866, and was properly registered under section 24 of that act. The documentary evidence shows that this was not so. The lease is dated the 21st of June 1865 and was filed with the plaint in the Moonsiff's Court on the 18th August in the suit by Venkatramana Hegide. On the 15th of December 1865 he petitioned the Court to have it returned to him for the purpose of registration, which was ordered on the same day on a true copy of it being placed on the record. This was done on the 16th of December, on which day, as appears by the endorsements exhibit 142, it was presented for registration, and was registered on the 26th of November 1866 upon an order made by Mr. Thelwall, the Acting Registrar, dated the 16th November, in which modifying a previous order of his he determined that the date on which the deed was produced in the Moonsiff's Court was to be considered the date of presentation for registration. He had no authority to make such an order, and the defect is not one of procedure within section 88 of the Act of 1866. On the 10th of December 1865, when the lease was presented for registration Act XVI of 1864 was in force, and the Registrar had no power to receive it, it being prohibited by section 18. His doing so illegally and retaining it until Act XX of 1866 came into operation cannot be considered as a presentation which brings it within section 24. The third section of the latter Act applies only to things duly done under the former. The application for a review must therefore be refused.

ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—William Jones, the son of a prosperous farmer of Tan-y-bryn, Llanvaelog, Anglesey, has been brought up before the Liverpool magistrates, charged with perjury. On the 11th May, the prisoner had eloped with Annie Jane Williams, daughter of the Rev. R. Williams, rector of the parish of Llanvaelog, and on the 12th had made a declaration before the superintendent registrar at Liverpool, that Miss Williams and he had been for 15 days previously residing in Liverpool. It was upon this that the charge was founded. Mr. Carr, upon the part of the Rev. B. Williams, stated that as Miss Williams had returned to her father, he was willing to forego the prosecution upon the prisoner's expression of the penitence. This the prisoner declined to give, and the charge was withdrawn without it, the magistrate remarking that, as far as the case had proceeded, there was no proof of the charge. There was much applause in court.

INTERESTING CASE CONCERNING A MORTGAGE.

GANGBAEE WIDOW, VS. AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY, RAHIMBHOY HUBBIBHOY, AND THARRABHOY TOPUN.

ON 12th April, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, and moved for an order *nisi* on the defendant Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy to show cause why he should not be restrained, until the decision of this suit, from in any way exercising or attempting to exercise the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 30th September 1867, between the plaintiff and the said Rahimbhoy, and from in any way advertising or notifying the property comprised in the said indenture or any part of such property for sale.

In support of his motion Mr. Anstey read an affidavit by Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, in which it was stated that the deponent Fazul Noor Mahomed was the son of Gangbaee, the plaintiff, and was acting as her attorney, and that all matters stated in the plaint as having been done by the plaintiff were done by Fazul Noor Mahomed as her attorney. The present suit was brought to obtain an injunction of the Court against Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, restraining them from exercising in any way the power of sale mentioned in the plaint, with a declarator of the liability of the defendant Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, either alone or with Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, to compensate and make good to the plaintiff and indemnify her against all losses which she had sustained through their respective actings and defaults and a decree pursuant to such declarator for the payment of Rs. 75,000 to the plaintiff, or that the same might be allowed and credited to her in taking the account of what is due from her to the defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, upon the footing of the mortgage mentioned, and that she might be permitted to redeem the mortgage, she submitting so to do, or that the defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, might be put to their election whether to concur in and execute the conveyance afterwards mentioned to the third defendant, or to submit to be redeemed their own mortgage, or else to a decree for the sale of the hereditaments therein comprised and all consequential relief in the premises. It was then stated that in September 1867 Fazul Noor Mahomed on behalf of the plaintiff applied to Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, and requested him to lend the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 59,575 for the purpose of satisfying a judgment obtained against her by Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy in the High Court sometime previously. Ahmedbhoy assented, stating that he would arrange to get the money required lent by the co-partnership firm of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Co., of which he was a managing partner and the defendant Rahimbhoy the only other partner, but upon the following conditions that she should pay interest on the loan at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum; that all securities for repayment of the money should be taken in the name of Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy only, Ahmedbhoy being averse to his name appearing in that transaction. To these conditions the plaintiff acceded, and an indenture of mortgage of her landed estate being prepared in the name of Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy as sole mortgagee of the said estate, the said sum was on 30th September 1867 out of the said co-partnership moneys advanced and paid to her by means of a credit of equal amount being then given to her in the co-partnership books in satisfaction of the said judgment. The plaintiff then executed the indenture of mortgage to the defendant Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, and it has been since then in the power of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy. The affidavit then said the plaintiff was advised and submitted that in respect not only of the premises, but also of his actings and defaults afterwards named, Rahimbhoy was concerned only as the trustee for or agent of the said co-partnership firm, and that it was believed that about the time of the advance the plaintiff was debited with the whole of the principal sum by Ahmedbhoy. Then Ahmedbhoy being up to 30th January 1868 very importunate for immediate payment of the loan, under threats of causing his co-defendant Rahimbhoy to exercise the power of sale, if such payment were not immediately made, the plaintiff in order to raise a portion of the money at once and having the expectation of receiving from another quarter enough to discharge the residue, requested Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy to allow her to put up for sale by public auction part of the property mortgaged, being land and house in Shamjee Hussajee Street, and to acquiesce and concur in the purchase deed thereof, she promising that the purchase money should be applied in payment, so far as it would go, of the loan and interest. Having at first obtained the consent of these two defendants, the plaintiff caused advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers notifying of her intention to sell the said premises. These advertisements were continued till within a few days of the date of sale, when by the request of both Amedbhoy and Rahimbhoy they were altered by the insertion of words to the effect that the sale was by consent of the mortgagor. The sale took place on 25th August 1869 in presence of Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, and Tharrabhoy Topun was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser of the property for Rs. 47,000, of which Rs. 11,750 were then paid as an instalment, and the auctioneer was congratulated by Rahimbhoy on the good price realized. On 20th October 1869 Fazul Noor Mahomed on behalf of the plaintiff paid to Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, through Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, the sum of Rs. 53,000 in part payment of the loan, such payment being [illegible] at the express request of Rahimbhoy, who told Fazul Noor Mahomed that Ahmedbhoy had the mortgage deed in his possession; and on 22nd February 1870 Tharrabhoy Topun on behalf of the plaintiff tendered to Rahimbhoy the sum of Rs. 25,274-15-0, which was the sum then due on account of the mortgage, but Rahimbhoy refused to accept that money. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy now pretended that the sum of Rs. 53,000 was placed in his hands by way of deposit only, and upon condition that he should not be called upon to pay interest for it, and not at all with reference to the mortgage, which pretences are untrue, and he has refused to carry the same to the plaintiff's account, or accept it towards satisfaction of the mortgage debt, or to repay the same to the plaintiff except upon the condition of her signing a paper affirming the truth of some of his said false pretences, which the plaintiff has refused to do, and both Ahmedbhoy and Hubbibhoy decline to accept from her or from Tharrabhoy Topun the money remaining due. In consequence of the actings and defaults of the defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, it was impossible for the plaintiff to complete the title to the property sold, or to make conveyance of it to Tharrabhoy Topun, whereupon a suit was instituted in the High Court against her by Tharrabhoy in November 1869 for specific performance of the agreement, which suit she was obliged to compromise by undertaking for the performance of the agreement by the execution of a good deed of conveyance of the premises to Tharrabhoy on or before 10th November next; and by the said actings and defaults of the defendants, Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, the plaintiff has been put to great pecuniary charges and liabilities. Tharrabhoy Topun was now willing and desirous to take conveyance of the property and to pay the residue of the purchase-money. The defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, now threatened to put into force the power of sale over the mortgaged premises, and had lately notified on 8th March 1870 through their solicitors to the plaintiff that they meant to proceed to a sale of the property within one month failing the payment of the principal sum and interest secured by the mortgage. The property was worth about three lakhs of rupees; and the plaintiff submitted that the defendants, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy, should be restrained from exercising the power of sale; that she is entitled to redeem the property; and that in taking the account of what was due and owing from her, the defendants Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, or one of them, ought to be charged with all moneys of the plaintiff so paid by her as aforesaid, and with liabilities so incurred by her as aforesaid.

His Lordship granted a rule requiring Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy to show cause why he should not be restrained until the decision of the suit from attempting to exercise the power of sale, and from notifying the same for sale.

On Thursday last, Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson appeared before Mr. Justice Green on behalf of Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Anstey for the plaintiff to move that the rule be made absolute.

The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) also appeared for Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy.

Mr. Anstey objected to Mr. Scoble being heard, as the rule was not directed against his client, but against Rahimbhoy only.

Mr. McCulloch addressed the Judge at some length as to the facts of the case, admitting that the money advanced to the plaintiff was partnership money, and put in Rahimbhoy's name simply for convenience. He then referred to an affidavit which had been filed by Rahimbhoy, which stated that when he (Rahimbhoy) was asked by Fazul Noor Mahomed to advance to the plaintiff the amount of the judgment, interest, and costs, on the security of landed and other property, he, considering the litigious habits and character of Fazul Noor Mahomed, and that he had been insolvent, and believing that he would in some way involve him in litigation in the matter, at first refused to accede to the application, but at length agreed at the earnest solicitation of Fazul Noor Mahomed to advance the amount. It was not true that the negotiations for the mortgage took place between Fazul Noor Mahomed and Ahmedbhoy alone, for the application for the mortgage was made to Rahimbhoy, and the terms thereof discussed by Fazul Noor Mahomed with him as well as with Ahmedbhoy. It was also untrue that Ahmedbhoy was the only managing partner in the firm, for Rahimbhoy also took part in the management of the firm, in which both were equally interested. It was also untrue that because Ahmedbhoy was for some reason averse to his name appearing in the transaction, the securities for the mortgage were agreed to be taken in Rahimbhoy's name only, or that the mortgage was executed to Rahimbhoy by the express direction of Ahmedbhoy, the fact being that the money due to him by the plaintiff was due by reason of Rahimbhoy having purchased in his name and of the co-partnership funds a claim of the General Financial Corporation against the plaintiff, and the judgment having been obtained in his name the mortgage was likewise taken in his name and the money advanced by means of a credit in the books of the firm. The indenture of mortgage was kept in a strong iron box which was kept by Rahimbhoy and Ahmedbhoy, and the indenture remained in the box until some time in the month of December or January last, when in consequence of the dissolution of partnership and of certain disagreements between him and his brother relating to the partnership accounts and the accounts of the estate of their father, Rahimbhoy ceased to go to the office, and took away the indenture of mortgage. The deponent submitted that the plaintiff having executed the indenture of mortgage to him in his individual capacity, and the mortgaged premises being legally vested in him, the plaintiff should not be allowed to set up a notice of any trust or agency between him and his co-partnership firm. Deponent, and also he believed his brother Ahmedbhoy, made repeated and pressing demands on the plaintiff to pay the principal and interest, and he expressed his intention to exercise the power of sale; but he denied that plaintiff or any person on her behalf requested him or so far as he knew his brother to allow the plaintiff to put up to public auction the house in Shamjee Hussajee Street, nor did he ever assent to any such request; and he said that the advertisements mentioned in the affidavit of Fazul Noor Mahomed were published without his knowledge or consent, and to the best of his knowledge and belief without the knowledge or consent of Ahmedbhoy. On the contrary, he had told Fazul Noor Mahomed that in publishing such advertisements he had acted very improperly, and that he would put a stop to the sale, when Fazul Noor Mahomed entreated him not to do so, saying it was merely an experiment to see how much the property would fetch. He also denied that the terms of the advertisement were so altered as alleged by the plaintiff by his direction. Admitted that the advertisement which appeared in the papers stated that the sale was by sanction of the mortgagor, but as he had been told the sale was only an experiment he did not interfere. The sale by auction did take place, but Rahimbhoy distinctly alleges that he was not present. During the progress of the sale (his house also being in Shamjee Hussajee Street) Fazul Noor Mahomed came to him, informed him that Tharrabhoy Topun by his son had bid Rs. 47,000, said that if he authorised some one to bid against Tharrabhoy he would probably increase his bidding, and asked him to bid Rs 1000 more on the plaintiff's account, at the same time giving him a written authority to bid on her account to the extent of Rs. 48,000, but he refused to do so. He had searched for but could not now find that written authority. He then left his house to go to the Khan Bazaar, and in the street met several persons who told him that the house had been purchased by Tharrabhoy Topun for Rs. 47,000. On coming to the house which had been sold, he met Mr. Crawford, auctioneer, to whom he stated that he thought the property had realised a good price and more than could have been expected. About a day or two after the sale, Fazul Noor Mahomed came to him (deponent) and requested him not to annul or disturb the sale, but to concur, and to join in executing a deed of conveyance to the purchaser, at the same time offering to pay him the whole of the purchase money on account of the sum due to him, when he told Fazul that, though he did not consent to the sale, he would not object to its being completed if the plaintiff would pay the whole amount of the mortgage debt and interest, which had then been long due, and Fazul said he would endeavour to do so. The whole of that money was still due, and never having been tendered to him he now refused to accept the sum of Rs. 47,000 (which had never been offered to him) from Tharrabhoy, or to concur in the sale or grant inspection of the title deeds or to accept payment of any part of the amount due. He however was now and had always been ready to receive the entire principal and interest. Denied the allegations of the plaintiff as to the payment to him through Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy of Rs. 53,000. Some time in the month of October, Fazul Noor Mahomed had told him plaintiff had received a large sum of money and had asked him to receive the same as part payment, but he distinctly refused to receive any sum in part payment; and further he had told Fazul Noor Mahomed that as the partnership between him and his brother had been dissolved, and it was desirable that the partnership accounts should be closed, he required the payment of the entire sum due on the mortgage to be made at once. About a day or two after that, he (deponent) was very much surprised at being informed by Fazul Noor Mahomed that he had paid Rs. 53,000 on account of the debt to Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy. Fazul asked his receipt for the same, whereupon he strongly remonstrated with him, saying it was a trick on his part. He had been informed and verily believed that about five o'clock on the afternoon of 20th October Fazul met Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy at the Bombay Green and offered to pay him Rs. 53,000 in part payment of the mortgage debt, but then it was refused by Ahmedbhoy, who told Fazul to go to Rahimbhoy, and that thereupon Fazul stated he had searched for but could not find Rahimbhoy, and that he would arrange about the payment on the following day, and then requested Ahmedbhoy to keep the money in the meantime as a deposit, and that thereupon Ahmedbhoy received the Rs 53,000. He was also informed and believed that Ahmedbhoy was not communicated with by the plaintiff or her son with reference to that payment till 2nd November, when he received a letter of the 31st October, and that in answer to that Ahmedbhoy wrote on 6th November to the plaintiff, distinctly stating that he had refused the money from Fazul, and had told him to pay the same to Rahimbhoy, but that Fazul forced the payment on Ahmedbhoy, who received the money as a deposit only, and that in the same letter Ahmedbhoy offered to return the said sum after deducting certain moneys appearing due from the plaintiff and her son in the partnership books, but that the plaintiff's solicitors refused to accept the money tendered. Deponent denied that in consequence of his actings or defaults or of the actings and defaults of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy it was impossible to complete the title to the premises sold or to make a conveyance, but asserted that it was on the contrary because of the actings and defaults of the plaintiff. Admitted that he intended to put in force the power of sale, and humbly submitted that he ought not to be restrained from doing so.

Mr. McCulloch then went on to say an affidavit had been made by Ahmedbhoy, and his client had supposed that Ahmedbhoy would have appeared, but now it turned out that Ahmedbhoy had not been served.

The Judge said it appeared to him that Ahmedbhoy was interested in the affair and ought to have been served, but before he said any thing more on that point he would like to hear Mr. Anstey.

On the reassembling of the Court after tiffin,

Mr. Anstey addressed the Court. Both Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy, he said, had through their attorneys been served with a copy of the plaint and proceedings, and were both aware from the first that they were treated as colluding and joined together in the suit, and that down to the filing of the suit both of these defendants had contended that they were not partners in the case, and that the plaintiff held that they were. Then the plaintiff had to take for granted for the purposes of the motion the truth of the allegation of the defendants, which he was enabled to do because the deed was made out in the name of Rahimbhoy only. And had the plaintiff served Ahmedbhoy with notice of this motion, what would he have instructed his counsel to say?—why, exactly what he had said in his letters, exactly what Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley his solicitors had written, exactly what Messrs. Leathes had written, namely, "We are not partners; only one of us is interested in the question. Why then are we both brought before the Court?" It was not till yesterday afternoon that his clients got an affidavit by Ahmedbhoy, to the reading of which he should certainly object. This affidavit, he said, was a trick, not of the respectable solicitors who instructed counsel, but of those whose life, every moment of whose life, was a trick, to get rid of this great difficulty. There were allegations in Rahimbhoy's affidavit which it was not expedient for Ahmedbhoy to admit the truth of, much less to affirm, and so it having been suggested, [illegible] from Ahmedbhoy," there was no doubt that the further suggestion was made, "You can get rid of the other difficulty by getting Ahmedbhoy to instruct counsel even at this late hour to defend a separate interest of his own." He certainly should object to the affidavit being read; an affidavit filed after a lapse of three months from the filing of the plaint; and no opportunity of answering it by another affidavit, or to point out the defects in it. Why, there was scarcely time to read it through, and he did not believe Mr. McCulloch had read it through, or he would not have ventured upon stating that the money was partnership money but put into Rahimbhoy's name for convenience, and that Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy were satisfied with the security and both wished it to continue as the interest was good. Mr. McCulloch had also, he believed, admitted that the fifth and sixth paragraphs of Fazul Noor Mahomed's affidavit, which asserted that the transaction was a partnership transaction, were true, but both the affidavit of Rahimbhoy and that of Ahmedbhoy denied these paragraphs. It would appear that Mr. McCulloch was not instructed by his own client, but by somebody else, for he was putting forward a defence which was contradicted by his own affidavit, and a statement of which before might have made this suit unnecessary. His client had all through alleged that there was a secret trust or agency; but the other side denied everything of the kind. But now on the very eve of the motion to make the rule absolute the other side shifts and alleges the contrary of what they said before. He would refer his Lordship to the correspondence to see what the contention was. On 12th February 1870 Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley wrote to Messrs. Macfarland and Skipsey—"Your letters of the 9th and 10th instant addressed to our client Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy have been placed in our hands. In reply we are instructed to say that our client positively denies having received from your client the sum of Rs. 53,000 on account of a certain mortgage deed held by Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubbibhoy from your client. The same moneys were received as a deposit for safe custody by him in the name of your client and her son Fazul Noor Mahomed at the earnest solicitations of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed on his and your client's behalf to hold until the account of your client in respect of the said mortgage was settled and adjusted between her and Rahimbhoy." It is asserted that the loan was a personal private transaction; it was not between her and them but between her and Rahimbhoy. In a letter by the same solicitors on the 16th February this passage occurred, "Your client chose to pay the money to Ahmedbhoy, who was not legally entitled to receive it. Your client should take the consequences. With whatever proceedings your client may be advised to institute against Ahmedbhoy, our client will have nothing to do." Why, the plaintiff in his present action was only taking Rahimbhoy at his own word, and yet Rahimbhoy was now asking his Lordship to join Ahmedbhoy in these proceedings! Was it not clear that if the plaintiff had included those two persons in the same motion Ahmedbhoy would have persisted, and Rahimbhoy too, in the statement they made down to 8th June. He was perfectly astonished when he heard of the nature of the case now sought to be maintained, and that that was the ground on which Mr. McCulloch was instructed to rely. Mr. Anstey then further referred to the correspondence and the affidavit of Rahimbhoy, pointing out passages containing strong assertions of exclusive ownership. And why did Rahimbhoy remove the deed from the strong box?—simply because it was his own property. Mr. McCulloch had said he admitted paragraphs five and six of Fazul Noor Mahomed's affidavit, while strangely enough his client Rahimbhoy said that the fifth and sixth paragraphs contained nothing but false statements—well, the question was, which was his Lordship to believe? And now against whom was this suit brought; against him who was going to exercise the power of sale, and that was Rahimbhoy alone. Mr. Anstey then referred to the assertion that the Rs. 53,000 had been paid not on account of the mortgage, but as a deposit, which was not to bear interest, and asked his Lordship whether he considered that at all a likely story. In reference to that, Fazul Noor Mahomed in his affidavit in answer to Rahimbhoy's said that on 20th October he had received a sum of Rs. 53,000 from the Master in Equity in this Court in a suit in which plaintiff was complainant. And having been to the Bank of Bombay to get the cheque cashed he accidentally met Rahimbhoy at the corner of the Bank, and told him he had just received Rs. 53,000 which he was ready to pay him on account of the mortgage debt, and he offered him the money, but he replied that Fazul should pay that sum to Ahmedbhoy, who he said had the mortgage deed in his possession and attended to the matter. He found Ahmedbhoy, informed him of his conversation with Rahimbhoy, and offered him the money in part payment of the mortgage debt, and he smilingly accepted the same and thanked him for it, saying he would have it credited in the books in the mortgage account. He denied that Rahimbhoy had ever remonstrated with him against such payment. In the same affidavit Fazul further denied the statement that he was of litigious habits, and said that it was only when he was compelled to do so to redress grievous wrongs, as in the present case, that he had recourse to law proceedings, but he could prove that both Ahmedbhoy and Rahimbhoy had earned the reputation of being not only litigious, but of being in the habit of denying their just liabilities and endeavouring to avoid them by litigating in Courts of Law. Then he denied that Rahimbhoy had told him that the property was advertised for sale without his consent and that in publishing the advertisements he had acted improperly; and he had never said to Rahimbhoy that the sale was a mere experiment to see how much the property would fetch. He again asserted that Rahimbhoy was present at the sale.

Mr. Macpherson then replied, holding that the other side was not entitled to reply upon the defendant's affidavit and blink entirely their own conduct in the suit. Mr. Macpherson then referred at some length to the affidavits to prove that nothing could be clearer than that from the beginning this was a partnership transaction. The transaction between Rahimbhoy and his brother was one thing, and the transaction between Rahimbhoy and the plaintiff was another, and he submitted that the suit ought to have been framed against Rahimbhoy only, but the plaintiff had elected to make Ahmedbhoy a party, and it seemed to him it followed as a necessary conclusion that plaintiff must be wrong in making a motion without calling on Ahmedbhoy. It might be true that under the terms of the deed Rahimbhoy alone had the power of sale, but that was not enough, for Ahmedbhoy was interested in the exercise of the power of sale, and that being so Ahmedbhoy should have had notice of the motion so that he might appear to watch his own interests.

His Lordship said he did not consider he could make an order to continue this injunction without having notice served on Ahmedbhoy. It appeared to him that Ahmedbhoy either was or might be materially interested and ought to have been served in order that he might have an opportunity of showing cause against it. The assertion on the part of Rahimbhoy that he alone had interest in the mortgage had not misled the plaintiff, or the plaintiff had not believed that, because in the plaint the case was put that the mortgage was a partnership transaction, and that though Rahimbhoy's name only was used in the mortgage, he really was a trustee to a certain extent of Ahmedbhoy. That being so, Ahmedbhoy should be heard, so that Mr. Scoble would be heard on behalf of his client.

Mr. Macpherson then referred to several passages in the affidavit of Rahimbhoy, and stated that his case was that Rahimbhoy was purely a trustee of Ahmedbhoy.

Mr. Anstey asked the Court to take a note of that admission of Mr. Macpherson.

Mr. Macpherson then proceeded to refer at length to different passages in the affidavits, and read a number of letters which had passed between the parties, and occupied the Court till past five o'clock, when an adjournment was made till next day.

On the Court sitting on Friday morning, Mr. Macpherson said he would like to draw his Lordship's attention further to the affidavits.

His Lordship said that considering the view he took of the case it did not much matter whether Mr. McCulloch alluded to the affidavits or not. He had not formed any opinion as to the facts stated in the affidavits, but it appeared to him there was a case made out. It was sworn by the defendants that they had paid Rs. 53,000, and that they had tendered the whole of the money remaining due on the mortgage. And under these circumstances Rahimbhoy had no right to exercise the power of sale. The questions would be decided at the hearing of the case, but he thought the injunction should be continued. There certainly was a *prima facie* case made out sufficiently to entitle the plaintiff to a continuance of the injunction.

The order of 12th April was then made absolute, costs to be costs of the cause.

Mr. Scoble afterwards came into Court and said—My Lord, I understand your Lordship has made the rule absolute and reserved the costs.

His Lordship said he had.

Mr. Scoble—As your Lordship pleases.

THE CROPS IN THE N. W. P.

From C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., officiating Secretary to the Government North West Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Allahabad, the 23rd May 1870.

As the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council will no doubt be interested in knowing the state of the corn market, now that the spring harvest has been everywhere gathered in, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to furnish the following particulars.

In the last report the average price of wheat was shown to be 14½ seers per rupee for the week ending 9th April. It continued to fall steadily, and by the end of the month was 16·9 per rupee. In the week ending 7th May the price fell still further to nearly 17 seers per rupee. In the following week it will be observed there was a slight rise, the closing price being 16¾ seers per rupee. In some districts prices are as low as 20 to 22 seers.

The price of barley keeps tolerably steady at 21 seers per rupee, in some districts ranging as high as 29.

Prices appear for the present to have reached their lowest point, and will now probably slowly rise till the prospects of the ensuing monsoon shall have developed; and if these be good, they may again fall slightly in anticipation of the coming harvest.

THE INCOME-TAX.

THE "squeeze" of the Income-tax may render even the Revenue Board's orders interesting, and we (*Indian Daily News*) quote the following for study and annotation:—

"The Board have observed that, in some instances, the information supplied by the Collector of Calcutta, respecting the Calcutta profits of persons and firms liable to assessment with Income-tax in the Mofussil, has been entirely ignored by the Assessors to whom it has been furnished. The proper course when an Assessor doubts the correctness of the Collector of Calcutta's estimate, is to refer to him again, stating the grounds of doubt, and not to make the assessment till after receipt of his answer on such reference.

"In any case, in which, after correspondence so held, an assessment is concluded which does not accord with the figures finally supplied by the Collector of Calcutta, a report of the circumstance will be immediately made by the Assessing Officer through the usual channel to the Board, with a view to enabling them to ascertain by fresh enquiry whether the estimate of the Calcutta Collector has been made upon accurate information.

"All Assessing Officers will of course understand, that reports received from the Collector of Calcutta, during the past year, are not to be accepted as basis of assessment under the present Act, without further communication and enquiry.

"With a view to allowing an opportunity to all persons who may be liable to assessment with Income-tax upon income accruing from property or business in more than one [illegible] in support of their objections to the estimates of their incomes framed by the Assessors of districts, other than those in which their principal places of residence or business are situated, the Board direct that, whenever an Assessor shall, under the rules in force, have estimated the income accruing within his jurisdiction of any person or firm not liable to assessment by himself, he shall, before communicating the result of his enquiry to the Assessor of the district in which the party is taxable, serve a notice on the party, or his acknowledged local agent, apprising him of the estimate he has made of his profits, and telling him that such estimate will be forwarded to the Collector asking for it, unless within fifteen days proof is brought forward to show that it is an incorrect one.

"In forwarding the necessary report in such cases to the Assessors by whom the party's assessment is to be finally determined, the Assessor who has held the enquiry shall invariably certify that the above rule has been attended to.

"It is to be distinctly understood that the procedure now prescribed is of the nature of a preliminary investigation only, neither rigidly binding the officer entrusted with the duty of making the final settlement, nor allowing the party any appeal that is not otherwise open to him by law."

THE following is taken from an American paper of the 31st March:—

"Right on the heels of the passage of Mr. Cullom's Polygamy Bill comes this announcement from Utah:—"Married.—In Salt Lake City, Utah, on 16th instant, in the presence of the Saints, Elder Brigham Young to Mrs T. R. Martin, Miss L. M. Pendergast, Mrs. R. M. Jenickson, Miss Susie P. Cleveland, and Miss Emily P. Martin: all of the County of Berks, England."

MINISTERING ANGELS.—At the Woman Suffrage Convention at Dayton, Ohio, some time ago, a resolution intended as a compliment to Miss Anthony was taken by that lady as an insult. She became enraged, and for a short time there was a sharp fight between Miss Anthony and the married ladies on the platform. Mrs. Livermore finally succeeded in pouring oil on the troubled waters, and the tempest subsided. It is stated, says the American paper, that a large number of Dayton ladies have been converted to the new movement.

JE-RU-SALEM!—The *New York Herald* is our authority for the following statement:—"They had a snake hunt out in Ohio last week. A twenty acre field was greatly infested with the 'pesky varmint,' and the long dry grass on it was set on fire and burned speedily and briskly. After the fire an inspection of the results on the field of carnage was made, and the débris of the great army of snakes picked up, when, by actual count, 13,983 of all sizes were found. One black snake was nine feet and four inches long, and an unburnt part seven inches in circumference."

ART RARITIES.—We should like to know how many Italian marriage chests have been purchased for our interesting museum at the West end. These wooden boxes no doubt represent some artistic period, but to the ordinary observer the most of them are about as educational or improving as so many empty claret cases. During the recent *conversazione* several yawning and wearied visitors attempted to sit on the coffers, but were driven off, on the score of the impropriety of hiding objects of art in so thoughtless a fashion. We are wonderfully rich, too, in majolica ware. Why were not the dishes more carefully edited, so to write? The revels of the gods and goddesses are represented on the plates in a style that must occasionally shock a visitor not well read in classic literature, and hundreds of such visitors constantly go of an evening to see the works that Mr. Cole has brought together. We recommend a revision of the majolica department for the sake of schools and family parties. Why should the clothes of King Theodore be hung up as articles of *vertu*? They only serve to show that the savage had not a very ingenious Court tailor, and they are so mean as to suggest that it was not worth our while to enshrine *spolia opima* of this pattern. But even less excusable is the exhibition of the coat and breeches of an ordinary Government official, which have been kindly lent to the nation by his brother. We believe the breeches are works of the present century, and are only celebrated for having been worn upon an embassy to Spain. In another section we find a Dutch towel, and the complete "apparel of an infant." Those who have never seen a Malacca cane may also study that unusual product of nature and design at the South Kensington Museum. Close by it is a fool's cap, we are informed, having been the property of a now defunct German earl. A very noble Chinese painting ornaments the wall by the gallery stair-case. It represents the torturing of the damned in the Buddhaistic hell. The sufferings of the wicked are expressed with striking power and unction. Men are being sawn in halves, women boiled in caldrons, children mashed in pestles and mortars. The avenging devils are more horrible than anything of the kind ever imagined by a Christian artist, and the ferocity with which they perform their functions, puddling the condemned in furnaces and the like, is really appalling to witness. Presiding over the scene, and relishing it, is a commanding demon, whose countenance is in itself a hideous dream. On the bench with him are a few select good spirits, who have dropped in to witness the executions, just as Lord Tom Noddy might to see the man hung, or as a few people sit with a metropolitan magistrate to hear the details of a case too foul to report in the new papers. This object of art is, perhaps, suggestive after a fashion, but not after the fashion, we suspect, intended by the "Committee of Council on Education." No more, probably, are the watch of the Rev. Chauncey Hare Townsend, the carriage of a Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the sugar of the blood of a pig, Prince Albert's season ticket for the Exhibition of '51, the saddle of an African chief, a model of Venus with a wire shin and no bust, or several other of the singular relics that have crept into the building by occasional lapses towards the disposition of Barnum on the part of the management of the concern.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE HONOUR[illegible]

SUCH portraits [illegible] have hitherto appea[illegible] been too often the hand[illegible] nents. The lineaments [illegible] *roscuro* so manipulated, as [illegible] cial Ghoul of naturally ma[illegible] tempered Indian Machiavel[illegible] other hand, have uniformly [illegible] the undaunted champion of [illegible] their chief protector against [illegible] European adventurer." The [illegible] on the whole, in Bengal at leas[illegible] very friendly feelings. He [illegible] opposition to great in[illegible] men will ascribe all evi[illegible] danger, however closely [illegible] or true. Even those w[illegible] hands regard him with [illegible] diced official, whose pen [illegible] shrewdly; who came [illegible] and is, therefore, presum[illegible] fortune that has befallen [illegible] his brother-officers there a[illegible] abilities and social geniali[illegible] it is said no stauncher friend [illegible] possess. But his constitution[illegible] an inanity, forgive an injury, [illegible] reckless satire and love of pung[illegible] made him seem to many a very g[illegible] it were of the Civil Service—

> Impiger iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
> Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat ar[illegible]

There is not in the whole In[illegible] service one w[illegible] been more emphatically a public man, regarding wh[illegible] more facts are known or more lies told, or who has been the happy recipient of more rapid promotion.

Mr. Eden began his Indian career in the year 1852, and while at college was rather an [illegible], than a distinguished, student. He got credit, however, for great natural abilities, and for that quickness of apprehension, or what the Scotch call "uptake," which, in the absence of experience and knowledge, is apt to prove rather a snare than a good. But experience in India gathers fast, and the year 1855 found him in charge of the sub-district of Aurungabad, popular even then with the natives, and as restless an assistant as ever plagued a methodical magistrate. But no man knew his jurisdiction better, or had earlier information of things not generally known. This local knowledge soon proved useful, for we find from contemporary accounts that the first intimation of the Sonthol rising that reached Government was not from the special officers in charge of the Dâmun-i-koh, but simultaneously from Rajmahal, which was immediately threatened, and from Eden at Aurungabad. A bold demand for troops startled the magistrate at Berhampore, who failing to realise the crisis sent a squad of useless burkundazes, and plenitude of questioning as to how, and why, and when: for which hereafter due reprimand from Government. But the author of *Sonthalia and the Sonthals** tells us how, in default of troops, Eden armed the up-country servants of the zemindars, and with such front as he could show kept back the insurgents until succour came. As First Assistant to the Special Commissioner for the suppression of the rebellion, his activity and energy are said to have been "invaluable." "He was everywhere and did everything," writes one officer, and when the rebellion was over it was Eden who dashed off the outline of those special rules for the administration of the Sonthali tract, which were set forth in the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of the 2nd January 1856, and were elaborated afterwards by Mr. Yule, to whom popularly and erroneously the whole credit is ascribed. In distinct recognition of his services he was appointed to be the first Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs under Act XXXVII. of 1855. But his health had broken down under the exposure of the time, and he was hurried off to sea to save his life.

In the Mauritius his indignation was roused by the massacre of Indian coolies perpetrated at Flat Island under the name of quarantine. His scathing letters in the local papers drove the Creole planters wild; while his statements to Government on his return to Calcutta led Lord Canning summarily to suspend all coolie emigration to the Mauritius, until the Colonial Government gave substantial guarantees that such scandal should not recur.

For the next phase in Mr. Eden's official life we must turn to the "Papers relating to Indigo cultivation in Bengal," and to the Report of the Indigo Commission. No unprejudiced man [illegible] through these four bulky volumes, without being [illegible]inced that in 1859 the indigo system of Bengal [illegible] years been so rotten as to be dangerous to all concerned. That it had been the habit of many, if not of all planters, to force upon the native peasantry the cultivation of this staple on unprofitable terms by means which law could not approve, and no necessity could justify, has not and cannot be denied. But that to rectify this state of things to place the relations of planter and ryot on an equitable footing, necessarily involved the ruin of a great industry and the upheaval of agrarian revolution, we, for our part, are not prepared to admit. It may be the case that every single order passed by the Government during the indigo crisis can be justified by argument more or less sound. It may be that every proposition laid down by its officers was, and is, abstractly true. But we fail to trace in the whole history of the time that broad statesmanlike appreciation of the difficulty, which would have led to remedial as opposed to excisive measures, to building up instead of casting down. The Government, if not actually and professedly partizan, did not see, and could not be brought to see, that interest and duty, and the circumstances of the case alike warranted a departure from legal routine and musty precedent. "The courts are open, let them implead one another, while the police maintain order in village and field." This was practically the expression of the whole policy of Government. Yet what was needed was not the constable and the judge, but the judicious mediator between opposing interests. It was, we fear, in no small degree owing to the action of Government and its officers, that the differences between planter and ryot passed from the chronic to the acute or inflammatory stage. Official sympathy rashly expressed, reiterated insistence upon his legal rights, a ready credence of his exaggerated grievances, were too much for the Bengali ryot; and he proceeded to shake off from his neck the yoke that had no doubt sometimes galled him, forgetful of the substantial benefits it had in many other ways secured. He chose rather to be the bondsman of his countryman the mahajun, who, though he did take all his substance, did so according to established and indigenous custom. The tender mercies of the planter were, if not cruel, novel in expression and altogether of a disturbing tendency. Of all the *bouleversement* that now occurred, the Honourable Ashley Eden was, the planters hold, the active promoter, if not the procuring cause. In the columns of the *Indian Field*, a paper often almost entirely written by his pen, and in his official proceedings, he undoubtedly waged ceaseless war against the abuses of the indigo system, importing into the controversy at times a virulence of expression and a keenness of antithesis that rankled in the minds of those attacked, and has to this day left a permanent impression on the public sentiment, that, in matters affecting his own countrymen, Mr. Eden sees through a cloud of prejudice which makes him the enemy of all independent European interests. We are not aware of much in his later life to support this theory. His position in regard to the Labour Transport question, for instance, has been that of the Government generally, and indeed, it is known, from the debates of the Bengal Council and his public utterances, that he was prepared to propose here a more liberal policy than Sir John Lawrence's Cabinet was ready to adopt. But the impression still exists to cause mistrust and foster ill-feeling. As regards the indigo controversy, it is but just to remember that Mr. Eden's conduct throughout had Sir J. P. Grant's emphatic approval, and that the Supreme Government pronounced the Lieutenant-Governor's policy to be "marked by a sound, temperate, and impartial judgment." On these points, however, the Anglo-Indian public has its doubts. But we pass on.

In the hot weather of 1860, the petty hill state of Sikkim or Dinjong committed outrages on the British possession of Darjeeling, which it was impossible to overlook. The Superintendent of Darjeeling was accordingly directed to occupy a strip of Sikkim territory as a material guarantee of reparation. This measure was badly executed, and the British force had to retreat ignominiously from Rinchinpoong. The insolent attitude taken up thereupon by the Sikkim court was the more provoking, because the whole state was so small that to crush or absorb it scarcely required an effort. Chastisement had to be inflicted, and immunity from outrage for the future had to be secured, but Lord Canning was anxious that this should be effected without an annexation, which would have brought our territory into contact with the vast regions and untractable people and government of Chinese Tartary. Moreover, our quarrel was not with the people but with their misguided ruler, and "clemency Canning" desired to punish the leaders without injuring the inhabitants generally. To conduct these delicate operations Mr. Eden was selected, and in a very few months the Secretary of State pronounced the Governor-General's choice fully justified by the event. Mr. Eden's proceedings were throughout characterised by firmness, tact and temper; while at the same time "he thoroughly understood and acted up to the spirit of his instructions." The result was that full atonement was made for wrongs done; bad advisers were expelled the state; amicable relations were permanently established; and a promising opening for trade with unknown and hitherto inaccessible regions was at the same time secured. For a detailed account of this expedition we may refer to the Despatches relating to Sikkim presented to Parliament on the 6th May 1862.

Mr. Eden now became Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in which post he developed a very marked capacity for business, disposing of the overwhelming detailed work of the Bengal Office with a regularity and rapidity that few men could ever hope to rival. He enjoyed the full confidence of Sir Cecil Beadon, as he now, to all appearance, has that of Sir William Grey; but it is not our intention to assume that Mr. Eden was or is the Government of Bengal, or to award him praise or blame on account of measures, his personal share in which we have no means of estimating. The last episode of note in his independent career was his embassy to Bhutan, and for the facts in connection with this we turn, not to the one-sided statements of foes and partisans in the newspapers of the day, but to Mr. Wheeler's "Summary of Affairs in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1864 to 1869," and the "Papers presented to Parliament on the

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* *Sonthalia and the Sonthals.* By E. Man, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Assistant Commissioner in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Wyman and Co.

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[illegible] so [illegible] The constant [illegible] British ter- [illegible] ich they met [illegible] determine [illegible] osition and [illegible] make his way [illegible] utan and ascertain [illegible] e name of the Deb and [illegible] irs. He was also to [illegible] cure more satisfac- [illegible] Mr. Eden's success in [illegible] the most suitable person [illegible] sk. A detailed code of [illegible] m., and he was warned as [illegible] principles you will be limited [illegible] contained in this letter; but in [illegible] detail you will be guided [illegible] n and judgment, and a re- [illegible] s of the British Government. [illegible] which you may conduct [illegible] conclusion will depend [illegible] to you, and the degree [illegible] ssion will be appreciat- [illegible] A pretty clear intima- [illegible] to reach and influence [illegible] ved by the Government [illegible] British Envoy had such [illegible] was further ordered :— [illegible] which you may have [illegible] ion has started, will be [illegible] ry to the Government of [illegible] y the Governor-General." [illegible] gpoint, Mr. Eden officially, [illegible] ported the state of things in [illegible] ad now for some time been [illegible] n of Dalingcote, a frontier offi- [illegible] to aid the advance of the mis- [illegible] ts showed that a new Deb Raja [illegible] e Government of India ordered [illegible] The next page of the Blue [illegible] the failure of the mission. The [illegible] een treated with insult and obliged [illegible] to sign two papers agreeing to make over [illegible] m Dooars [illegible] d Julpigoree to Bhutan, and [illegible] render all ru[illegible] slaves and political offenders." [illegible] Deb and Dhurm Rajas were found to be mere puppets, and Tongso Penlow, a hostile chief, was the real power in the state. "In our opinion," said Sir John Lawrence and his Council, "it would have been well had Mr. Eden given up his mission, particularly after he arrived at Paro. It was clear at the outset that the Bhutanese had no intention of receiving him; they did much to deter him from marching forward, almost from the very first; and the behaviour of even the Paro Pillo was anything but encouraging and friendly." "Having once determined to press on and reach the capital of Bhutan, Mr. Eden's conduct was resolute and dignified, so far as it well could be, and in our opinion he could not have acted otherwise than he did." On the strength of this Despatch, based as it was on an official *precis* of the correspondence drawn up in the Foreign Office, Mr. Eden was assailed with a torrent of abuse by the Indian press for the rashness, self-sufficiency, and foolhardiness which had led him to push on into Bhutan. He had failed, and the English people cannot brook failure. His conduct under the personal insults he received there was also, in spite of the encomium of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, made the subject of reprobation. He was called foolhardy for pressing on without his guard, and in the same breath reproached with cowardice for the self-restraint under insult which alone saved the lives of those who were with him. Had Mr. Eden been more hasty and less firm, the public would have had the satisfaction of a bloody tragedy, and the Government would have had to pay for the annexation of Bhutan. We are content to accept Sir John Lawrence's verdict on this part of the case. Meantime, however, while the public raged, there was fierce official war behind the scenes. The Foreign Office *precis* had stated that Mr. Eden had never officially reported to Government his departure or progress, till he communicated the news of his utter failure. He had accordingly been censured for pressing on into the country—as though the Government had been kept in the dark as to his intentions and proceedings. Mr. Eden, however, asserted that he had regularly reported the facts of his position in letters to the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, in accordance with his instructions. The Government, when taken to task about this by the Press—and notably by the *Englishman*, which insisted on the whole truth being brought to light—declared as follows :—"There is no letter, public or demi-official, upon the records, nor was any received *in the office* at the period referred to other than those quoted." Then, however, came the singular admission :—"Certain demi-official communications *were* received by the Viceroy and *the Secretary*. These will now be brought on record officially and copies transmitted to the Secretary of State." The Under-Secretary who framed the *precis* had, it would appear, strangely enough been left in ignorance of these. By these letters it was shown that from Dalingcote Mr. Eden had reported the probability of fresh anarchy in Bhutan, giving at the same time, it is true, an opinion, that [illegible] state of things, though unfavourable to his [illegible] respects, was favourable in others : both parties were [illegible] to be desirous of courting our favour." The [illegible] Secretary had intimated in reply that he sho[illegible] [illegible]inly advance. The grand mistake throughout [illegible] [illegible]ating and judging of uncouth and capricious [illegible] barbarians as a civilized nationality. Then came a long series of full and frequent letters both to the Foreign Secretary and the Lieutenant-Governor (all of which had been laid before Sir John Lawrence on receipt, and in regard to which his views had been ascertained), showing that in every advance he made, Mr. Eden had been directly encouraged by the au[illegible] in Calcutta. Sir Charles Wood accordingly, in a Despatch dated 1st [illegible] 1866, [illegible] Government of India for originally ignoring those letters, remarking,—"There are occasions such as these which attend difficult and hazardous missions, when it may be necessary to depart from the formal mode of official correspondence, and when, in the absence of such communications, demi-official or private letters to public functionaries have all the force of official correspondence, and ought generally to be placed upon your records. The omission to do this in the present instance has led to unmerited imputations being cast upon Mr. Eden . . . . and an imperfect statement of the correspondence has been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. It now appears that not only had Mr. Eden, who has been blamed for proceeding from Paro to Poonakha, reported the progress of the mission to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and to the Secretary in the Foreign Department, but that he had been encouraged by Mr. Beadon" (and we may add by Sir John Lawrence) "to proceed in spite of the obstacles which threatened his advance. The Lieutenant-Governor has distinctly stated, in the correspondence now submitted, that it always seemed to him that Mr. Eden was right under the circumstances in going on from Paro; and that, if the Government approved of his conduct in other respects, he deserved their unqualified support." The Secretary of State then withdrew the censure passed on Mr. Eden; and it only remains to note, what was notorious in Calcutta at the time, that Sir John Lawrence refused to forward a copy of this despatch for Mr. Eden's satisfaction, though he had directly communicated the censure now withdrawn. That there are spots on the sun the most devoted astronomer will not deny. And this strange want of generosity only serves to remind us that the noble lion is still of family feline. Perhaps, however, it is contrary to official etiquette for Government to confess that it has injured a subordinate or received a reprimand.

It was an unlucky thing for Mr. Eden that the war which ensued was so ingloriously protracted. A speedy triumph of our arms would have soothed the ruffled vanity of the British public. As it was, all the ill-feeling engendered of indigo squabbles found vent afresh, and the unfortunate Envoy was made responsible as well for the deaths by fever in the Terai, as for the loss of the guns at Dewangiri. The English in India are much the same as the English at home. Content to acquire facts at secondhand, and to take up opinions ready made, the most blatant bell-wether leads them furthest afield. The future historian with the papers before him will condemn the mission as a political blunder, but will find little to blame in its conduct. We approached this subject in an impartial spirit, and formed our conclusions on the Blue Books themselves, trusting little to memory or general impressions. The results may be at present unpopular. They are none the less likely to be correct.

Here we must close. Mr. Eden is comparatively young in his service. He has years of work apparently before him. For this, if for no other reason, it is well that there should be a better understanding between him and his countrymen in India. He is too keen-sighted not to perceive, too sagacious not to be influenced by the advancing liberalism and patent wants of the age. He is not perhaps, to those who know him slightly, a very loveable man. The sensation of being thoroughly seen through is at all times unpleasant; and Mr. Eden is said to possess this faculty of detecting motives in a marvellous degree. But no one who has come in contact with him can have failed to be impressed by his readiness of apprehension and mental energy. As the administrative head of some great province, with sound-judging and rather slow-going subordinates, he would, and no doubt hereafter will, carve out for himself a name and fame, which malice shall in vain attack and misrepresentation fail to reach.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Justice Lindsay, who has for some time been suffering from fever, has been obliged to avail himself of a month's privilege leave.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 21.

The following is an encouraging instance of the confidence of the people in the protectors of the peace : —"Two men were drowning in the Ganges and the spectators *ran away as they were afraid of being called on by the police.*"

Thomas Quilter, a Private of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, who has been charged with the offences of forgery and criminal breach of trust, has been committed by the Senior Magistrate at Madras to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Old Servants.—The rule of September last ordering the discharge of peons who were unable to read or write is not to be put in force against old and deserving servants of Government, pending the issue of the new rules for the peon establishment under the Court Fees Act.—*Englishman.*

Redivivus.—The Dacca paper tells us that "Mr. John Hollow, the person supposed to have committed suicide, has come mysteriously to life, and is to be found in the flesh somewhere" in that city. Hollow, however, is not a bad name for a ghost—a visitant from the *inania regna.*

There is every probability of the greater part of the site of Canning Town (Allahabad) being swept away. The river Bidyadhuri is eating its way fast into the Victoria Docks, as the receptacle for country boats is magniloquently called; and once arrived there, it must devour the greater part of the *maidan*. Government has declined to throw good money after bad. What a wretched history is that of this Eden of the Dismal Swamp.—*Pioneer.*

It has been forbidden to sell Government estates in the Lower Provinces by private contract unless it be advisable to compromise any dispute about title, or for strong political or administrative reasons in any particular case. The promulgation of this order is, we believe, due to a heavy loss lately entailed upon Government by the sale of an estate to a native proprietor, which it was afterwards found would have fetched a much larger price at public auction.—*Pioneer.*

Our Rajamundry correspondent informs us of a fatal accident on the Godavery on the evening of the 10th instant, when thirteen persons were drowned, by the upsetting of their boat caused by a contrary wind. It is stated that the boat was manned by untrained hands. From the 14th to the 16th there was a good deal of rain at the station, and cholera is reported as subsiding, though one case of attack on the 16th is mentioned.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, is about to establish an agency in Lucknow. But as all talookdars on whose estates there are existing liens—whereof the name is legion—can have advances from Government at the moderate interest of 6 per cent,—a rate that cannot possibly pay a joint stock company,—it occurs to us as doubtful whether the operations of the bank will not be mainly confined to the smaller fry among the landed proprietors of the province, and so prove a little less profitable than is anticipated.—*Pioneer.*

A new-born European male child was, on the 16th instant, found lying dead between the Fort and the Infantry barracks at Mooltan at a place where sweepings and rubbish are thrown. Enquiry having been made suspicion has pointed at length to a woman of the 109th Regiment; she has been placed in hospital under sentry and her step-father has been placed in the cells as the probable father of the child and accomplice of the woman. She is married but has been separated from her husband for a year.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 21.

It is little creditable to Dr. Payne that he should permit his patients to wander abroad, and annoy society with such questions as this, for example, "Why does a man who appeals to the Finance Department fear to be suffocated?" Were they content only to ask such absurdities, people might learn to put up with the nuisance, but "the objects" persist in following up the attack with an answer, something to this effect :—"Because he knows that he is almost sure to be *battened* down"—and then you are expected to laugh.—*Englishman.*

An intelligent native of the period, dating from Mysore, begs us to publish the annexed highly interesting *morceau*. He has evidently studied the natural history of cats to great advantage, and for once we comply with his request :—"Kindly publish the following few words. The strange occurrance for the information of the public. A poosey cat of mine generally lay 3 or 4 kittons and they are considered to open their eyes 10 or 12 days from the day they are born, but on the night of the 10th instant, the same poosey cat, have laid only one tom kitton with both eyes opened wide immediately."—*Bangalore Herald.*

The Madras Female Normal School.—The Secretary of State has nominated Miss Isabel Bain to be superintendent of this institution on a salary of rupees three hundred per month, with an allowance of fifty rupees for carriage hire. She also receives for passage and outfit £150, and is engaged for a term of five years. Miss Bain has been requested to take her departure, so as to reach Madras not later than the early part of November next. This lady has had considerable experience of different systems of tuition in England, in France, and in the United States, and has furnished excellent testimonials to her qualifications and fitness for the duty in question. It appears, also, that she has given instruction in music and drawing.—*Madras Times.*

"Under the lamp is darkness," says the Hindustani proverb; and if what we hear be true, the state of the registry office of the Presidency division is a signal illustration of the fact. Lying within two miles of Government House, it had not, it is said, been inspected for years, probably because it had been in charge of covenanted officers who gyrated between it and the secretariats, and one of whom had been himself acting as Registrar-General. Yet we hear of documents in thousands undisposed of, and returns falsified by the clerks without detection. Lastly, we are told of Sir William Grey being down heavy-handed on the present incumbent as the one most to blame, relegating him to limbo, afar from clubs and gay delights. The fact is registration work is too mechan[illegible]—*Pioneer.*

Mr. James Clarke, the Deputy Collector of Allygurh, has been made the victim of an impudent and—more the pity—equally successful hoax. A short time back a perfectly genuine looking advertisement was sent to the office of this paper, bearing a signature—"J. Stanley Clarke," inviting all persons having claims against one Philip Godby (not unknown to fame) to send them in to Mr. Clarke at Allyghur, notifying at the same time what lowest sum they would take in full of their several demands. Mr. Clarke, it seems, though not a "Stanley," was otherwise accurately designated, and the claims against Philip Godby have, ever since the advertisement appeared, been literally streaming in. Mr. Clarke appeals to us for protection; as innocent accessories to his discomfiture, and this exposure of the hoax is unfortunately all in our power.—*Pioneer.*

We regret to observe the death of the Rev. A. B. Spry, B. A., for many years chaplain of this station (Allahabad.) He retired from the service only a short time ago, and obtained the Vicarage of Standford, in Norfolk, where he died on the 10th May. Mr. Spry was in Allahabad at the time of the mutiny, and had charge of the military hospitals established here for the sick and wounded of the army in the field, and all who had the means of knowing, must recollect how zealously and diligently he laboured among the sick and dying, and how little he spared himself when his duty was concerned. During that trying season he got completely knocked up and contracted a dangerous fever, which forced him to take sick leave to England. On his return from furlough he officiated for a time both at St. John's, Calcutta, and as Chaplain of Moradabad.—*Pioneer.*

We see from time to time suggestions offered as to the proper man to succeed the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, but before we discuss the chances of any candidate we should prefer to know how the present incumbent of that high office is to be disposed of. General Fytche is still a young man, and not at all likely, we should think, to exchange, willingly, his high official rank for retired obscurity. That he should leave Rangoon otherwise than "willingly," there are certainly no grounds for believing, for he has done his duty well, and every one allows it. Has the Government ever censured him? or those qualified to do so ever found fault with his administration? If they have, we never heard of it, and are disposed to doubt that they have. General Fytche need not leave Burmah except from choice, and if any one is waiting for his abdication, we venture to predict they will have to wait for some time longer.—*Pioneer.*

A proposition has been made to Government by the authorities on the North-Eastern frontier to educate the Mishmis, an exceedingly superstitious tribe in the vicinity of Assam, and on the banks of the Berhampooter, by establishing English and vernacular schools in the country. The Mishmis are said to have originally come from the Northern or rather North-Eastern Hills, and, in the course of a series of years, have settled on the banks of the Berhampooter. They are said to have some peculiar superstitious custom. The rich men generally bury their dead, while the poor burn them. From the report of the authorities, it appears that when a wealthy man dies, the body of the deceased is not buried until all his relatives and friends—even those who are in distant parts of the country—assemble and view the dead; that the body is removed from the family residence to some secluded place during the interval. When the relatives arrive and view the dead, they place it in a coffin and bury it. This is done in cases of natural death. But in cases of death by violence or accident, burial is refused to the dead. In that case, they offer sacrifices of bullocks, pigs, fowls, &c., to their gods and goddesses, and place the skulls of the animals thus sacrificed in the coffin in which the body has been previously deposited.—*Indian Daily News.*

A sad accident occurred here (Allahabad) on the afternoon of Thursday last, by the falling-in of one of the barracks in course of erection at the new Gun Carriage Agency contiguous to the Fort, at a time when the usual gang of day-labourers were busy at work beneath the roof. Eighteen of these unfortunates, male and female, were buried beneath the *debris*, all of whom were more or less wounded or contused. One—a woman—has since died, and two or three more are in a dangerous state. Messrs Bertram and Sheppard, the subordinate officers in charge of the works, toiled bravely in conjunction with the police, in extricating the sufferers, and this was a matter of some difficulty and danger, as portions of the roof continued falling at intervals throughout the process. No time was lost in obtaining medical assistance, but nearly all the poor people characteristically begged permission to go to their homes. We have not heard the cause of the collapse satisfactorily accounted for, although rumour says that the site of more than one of the new buildings covers a blind well. It may be mere rumour—on this point the Engineer in charge should be able to enlighten us. What is of much more import to enquire now is, what provision is being made for the sufferers. They were promised, we are told, that they should receive pay for the time they were disabled. Is this so? And is this all? Is there no other compensation for the maimed and helpless wretches? What would they say in England if coolies were only white? Is it that we have not much public conscience and perhaps less public charity—at least for suffering bodies?—*Pioneer*, June 25.

MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

Ernest Boulton and Frederick William Park, the two young men who were taken into custody at the Strand Theatre, and charged with frequenting a public place of amusement in female attire with intent to commit a felony, were again brought before Mr. Flowers, the presiding magistrate at Bow-street, on Saturday (May 28). As Mr. Poland, the counsel for the prosecution, had stated at the close of the previous examination that he should only call one or two more witnesses, considerable interest was manifested to hear the evidence which would be brought forward on behalf of the prisoners. The Court was crowded, and a large number of people had assembled in Bow-street to see the prisoners alight from the prison van.

Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution; Mr. Besley and Mr. Straight appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Montagu Williams watched the case for Mr. Gibbings.

Mr. Collette, solicitor to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, said that he had received letters from all parts of the country, complaining that one of the London newspapers had published a detailed report of the medical evidence which had been given at the last examination.

Mr. Flowers did not see that he could interfere with the management of newspapers. It had been suggested that the inquiry should be private in the case, and he now wished that it had been, but he did not know, when the case commenced, that the charge was going to branch out as it had done. At the same time the case up to the present point had been publicly heard, and so it would continue. There was always a very strong feeling in this country against secret inquiries.

Mr. Poland said he regretted that he should have to call one or two fresh witnesses. Since last Thursday a great many more letters had been found in a house in Davies-street, some of which were written by Park and Boulton, and it was found necessary to put them in evidence.

Mr. Poland then called Ann Simpson, who said—I live at 42, Davies-street, Berkeley-square. In December, 1868, I let some lodgings to Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton. He occupied the drawing-room floor. Mr. Boulton came, and had a mutton chop and bitter beer at Lord Arthur's expense. (Although the witness said Boulton, she pointed to Park, and was understood to refer to him.) Lord Arthur stopped a fortnight. I have seen Park in woman's clothes. Lord Arthur assured me he was a man. I saw Lord Arthur go on tiptoe to let him out. He represented him as his cousin. I examined Lord Arthur's drawers, and saw some clothes, which I stopped for the money he owed me. I did not find any articles of women's clothes after I turned Boulton out. Before that I had found some in a cupboard in a back room. I have only seen Park once at the lodgings. I said to him, "You brought your boxes up, and I'll make you take them down." I did so. He said, "I wish never to see your house again." I said "I'll take care you don't." He said, "Why not?" and I replied, "Because I let them to Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton." On one occasion Boulton (here the witness again indicated Park) slept in the same apartment with Lord Arthur. That was the night I had accused Lord Arthur, and he went out in woman's clothes. Lord Arthur Clinton left my lodgings because he owed me money. I had lent him £10 in cash, and Boulton (Park) had a portion of it. Among the clothes of Lord Clinton's I stopped for the rent were some of Boulton's shirts. They were in Lord Arthur's box, and dirty. There were also a number of letters, which I gave up to Mr. Thompson. I have got the prisoner's paint and powder at home now. Looking at the photograph produced, I think that the person in woman's clothes is this prisoner (Park).

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—Lord Arthur did not put me down in the schedule of his bankruptcy. His bill, which I have got here, comes to £20 10s; that includes the £10 I lent him, of which he told me Boulton had part. I do not know it else. Lord Arthur borrowed the money of me in the second week he was with me. He asked me for the money, and made an excuse. I would not trust him any more. The photograph produced is a portrait of the gentleman who came with the boxes.

By Mr. Flowers—After I purchased the bed for Lord Arthur I was surprised to find it was not used.

By Mr. Straight—I have not been drinking this morning. It was the one with the golden hair who slept in the same apartment with Lord Arthur (pointing to Park). His hair is different now. It was then of golden hue. I have been in no one's company this morning. I have never been a witness before. I came here in a cab with Constable Chamberlain. I am certainly *not* married. (Laughter.)

Mr. Straight—It might have been an advantage to you.

Witness—Yes, especially if I had married Boulton or Park.

Maria Duffin—I live at 91, Shoe-lane, Fleet street and am a servant, now out of service. In July 1868, I was in the service of Mrs. Peck, 36, Southampton-street, Strand. I was housemaid there from the latter end of July till the beginning of November. I know Lord Arthur Clinton. He lodged there all the time I was there. I know both the prisoners well. Boulton lived there the whole time. He used to come there two or three days at a time, and then go away. I have heard him call Ernest Boulton, and Park, Mr. Boulton. Boulton slept in the same room as Lord Arthur Clinton. There was a small dressing-room leading out of Lord Arthur's bed-room. There was a bed there. Park, when he stayed there, slept in that bed. It was necessary to pass through Lord Arthur's bed-room in order to get to that dressing-room. Lord Arthur used to speak to him very familiarly—more as a lady than a man. [illegible] "dear" and "My darling."

I have accused Boulton of being a man, and then he would laugh and show me his wedding ring and keeper. He told me he was Lord Arthur Clinton's wife. He was generally dressed as a lady, but I have seen him dressed as a man once or twice. Park was more often dressed as a man. He used to go out with Boulton of an evening as a lady. I have seen Boulton's clothes in the wardrobe in the room where he slept. I knew a person of the name of Cummings. He used to come to the house. I have seen him in a lady's dress. He used to come to see Boulton. He came several times. I know Mr. Thomas. I have seen him at the house. He has come in as a gentleman and gone out as a lady. I have seen him go out with Mr. Park and Mr. Boulton. I saw Mr. Park dressed in black silk, Boulton in white silk. Mr. Thomas was also dressed as a lady. The photograph produced contains portraits of Lord A. Clinton and Mr. Boulton. During their stay Lord Arthur and Boulton went to visit Scarborough. They left together for a week, and returned together.

Mr. Poland—The portrait produced was taken at Scarborough.

Witness—When Boulton went away he was dressed as a gentleman, but he took lady's clothes with him. When at the lodgings in the day-time he wore a kind of dressing gown and trousers; at other times, a night shirt with dressing gown over it. I never saw his full dress except when he went out. A hairdresser used to come every day nearly, sometimes of an evening, when they went out, to arrange the chignon and do the hair. Lord Arthur never dressed as a lady. I never saw him while in the service. At the time I spoke to my mother, and, in consequence of that conversation, I left the place. Boulton generally wore a light chignon and large plait.

Cross-examined by Mr. Besley—The subject of theatricals was mentioned before Lord A. Clinton and Boulton went to Scarborough. I heard of Lady Albert Clinton calling, but did not see her. I never saw a lady named Thornhill. I did not always answer the door. I don't know what bed it was in the little dressing-room. It was only last Tuesday that I heard from the police. I had to go to Whitehall, and my statement was taken down. I was asked the question which brought out my answer, that I had heard Boulton called "My dear" and "My darling." I have not seen Mrs. Peck since I left her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight—I cannot say how many times I saw Park there—perhaps not a dozen times. He always slept in the little bed in the dressing-room. It is only a small room—room enough for one. He used to dress in the evening and go out as a lady.

Superintendent Thompson (recalled)—I know the witness Ann Simpson. On Wednesday I ascertained that she could give some information relative to this matter, and on Thursday I asked her for some letters which she had in her possession. She gave me a great number. I have not had time to carefully examine them. There are two with the monogram "F. W. P.," and one on plain note paper, which are in the same handwriting. One is addressed to Lord Arthur Clinton, and signed, "Fanny Winifred Park." Another, with the monogram, is signed "Fan;" and the third "Fanny." One of those letters contains a photograph of Boulton in female attire. I produce a letter signed "Stella Clinton;" also a number of letters in the same handwriting, some signed "Stella" and some "Ernest Boulton." There are eleven of them. There is also a letter, signed "Stella," which is written on the paper with the monogram "F. W. P." Most of the letters have been through the post, and all are addressed to Lord Arthur. There is also a letter with the letter "C.," and a scroll on which is engraved "Stella."

Mr. Poland proposed to put the letters in.

Mr. Straight said he had seen the three letters relating to his client, and so far he was willing to admit them without being read.

Mr. Flowers said that in a case of this kind nothing could be admitted; therefore it would be necessary to read them.

Mr. Poland said that he thought papers proved to be found in the lodgings of a conspirator would be admissible.

Witness (cross-examined by Mr. Besley)—I have had about fifty or sixty letters sent to me about this case. I have seen nothing more of the person Sheeny. I saw him come here last week and go away again directly. I know nothing of him.

Re-examined by Mr Poland—I have also had many letters, not only affecting these prisoners but other persons as well. I have had a great deal of hard work in this case, and six other officers with me.

Mr Straight—I should like to call attention to that, sir. The superintendent and six other officers with him engaged in this case, and yet this is the fifth hearing.

Edmund William Dorrell—I am a bookseller, carrying on business at 15, Charing-cross. I know Lord A. Clinton. The monogram, with a scroll and the word "Stella," produced, was sketched for him. He came with the order, but, as I heard I should not be paid, I did not carry it out. He ordered cards for himself and Lady Arthur Clinton. The plate is produced; a crest is on the top. This order was executed. They were delivered at Great College-street, Westminster, in July, 1868. The crest is Prince of Wales's feathers, with a coronet.

Detective Chamberlain called and re-examined—I have seen Park write; the three letters produced, to the best of my judgment and belief, are in the handwriting of Park. They are signed, "Fanny Winifred Park."

Mr. Poland—I propose to read the three letters; otherwise people will think they are worse than they are.

The letters were then read.

(First Letter.)
[Crest F. W. P.]

Duke-street, Nov. 21.

My dearest Arthur,—How very kind of you to think of me on my birthday! I had no idea that you would do so. It was very good of you to write, and I am really very grateful to you for it. I require no remembrance of my sister's husband, as the many kindnesses he has bestowed upon me will make me remember him for many years, and the birthday present he is so kind as to promise me will only be one addition to the heap of little favours I already treasure up; so many thanks for it, dear old man! I cannot echo your wish that I should live to be a hundred, though I should like to live to a green old age. Green did I say! Oh! the amount of paint that will be required to hide that very unbecoming tint. My "campish undertakings" are not at present meeting with the success that they deserve; whatever I do seems to get me into hot water somewhere; but *n'importe*, what's the odds as long as you're *rappy*?—Believe me, your affectionate sister-in-law,

Fanny Winnifred Park.

(Second Letter.)
[Crest, F. W. P.]

Duke-street, Nov. 22.

My dearest Arthur,—You must really excuse me for interfering in matrimonial squabbles (for I am sure the present is no more than that), and though I am, as you say, Stella's confidante, in most things, that which you ask to know she keeps locked in her own breast. My own opinion on the subject varies fifty times a day, when I see you together. She may sometimes treat you brusquely, but, on the other hand, see how she stands up for your dignity and position (in the matter of Ellis's party for instance), so that I really cannot form an opinion on the subject. As to all the things she said to you the other night, she may have been tight, and did not know what she was saying; so that by the time you get my answer you will both be laughing over the whole affair, as Stella and I did when we quarrelled and fought down here—don't you remember when I slapped her face? Do not think me unkind, dear, as really I have told you all I know, and have not an opinion worth having to offer you. My address is the same, as I do not move out of this street. I have enclosed a note to you in the one I wrote Stella last night.—Good-bye, dear, ever yours,

Fan.

(Third Letter.)

Duke-street, Friday.

My dearest Arthur,—I think I would rather you came in the middle of the week, as I fancy I am engaged on the Saturday (15th) in London, though I am not certain yet. If you came on Wednesday and stayed until Saturday morning (if you could endure me so long), we could all go up together; that is, if I go. But please yourself, as I am always at home, and a fixture. I shall be glad to see you both at any time. Is the handle of my umbrella mended yet? If so, I wish you would kindly send it me, as the weather has turned so showery that I can't go out without a dread of my back hair coming out of curl. Let me hear from you at any time. I am always glad to do so.—Ever your affectionate,

Fanny.

(Fourth Letter.)

W. F. White and Co., Wine Merchants and Export Bottlers, 16, John-street, Minories, London, Dec. 4.

My dearest Arthur,—I am just off to Chelmsford with Fanny, where I shall stay till Monday. We are going to a party there to-morrow. Not sent me any money—wretch.

Stella Clinton.

The prisoners hung down their heads during the reading of the letters, and often smiled at the most ludicrous parts.

Mr. Barlow, M.D., examined—On Wednesday I went with Dr. Paul to the House of Detention. I took this letter, signed by the magistrate, with me. I saw the two defendants separately for the purpose of making a further medical examination. They would not allow me to do it. Boulton said his legal adviser had advised him not to allow any examination to be made.

Mr Straight—Certainly.

Witness—With regard to Park, he said at first that he would allow such an examination to be made, but would rather that any one made it than Mr. Paul. I believe he referred to Mr. Paul. He was then told that his legal adviser was in the House of Detention, and that he might see him. He went to see him, and when he returned asked by what authority we came. We said we brought a letter from Mr. Flowers, the magistrate, to the governor, and then he also declined to let us make the examination. I cannot say how recently before Park was taken into custody I saw him at the Charing-cross Hospital. I know I have not seen him lately.

Examined by Mr. Besley—I had no acquaintance with Mr. Paul before I saw him here. He asked me if I would go with him to the House of Detention to examine the prisoners. I think I left before Mr. Paul's evidence was fully given here. I cannot say if by an examination of one minute a doctor would be able to speak as to Park's condition. (The witness here gave medical evidences.)

Mr. Besley asked a question relative to what he would do if asked to examine a witness who had been induced to consent by a trick.

Mr. Poland objected to the assumption of a matter which had not been proved.

A discussion ensued which ended by the witness saying that, having regard to professional etiquette, he should decline to answer the question.

Mr. Straight next cross-examined the witness with regard to the condition of Park when under treatment at the Charing-cross Hospital.

Mr. Poland then announced that his case for the prosecution was closed.

The Court having adjourned for a quarter of an hour, Mr. Besley said it was arranged to reserve their right of addressing the magistrate for the defence, and he would proceed to call evidence.

Mr. Frederick Le Gros Clark, F.R.C.S., Examiner of the University of London, Surgeon and Lecturer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and Examiner of Surgeons to the Royal College of Physicians of London, was then called.

Examined by Mr. Straight, he said—Upon the 24th of May, accompanied by Dr. Hughes, I went to the House of Detention [illegible] the purpose of seeing the two young men Boulton and Park. (The evidence given by this witness was in opposition to the theory suggested by Dr. Barlow, and told, therefore, decidedly in favour of the prisoners. This witness was cheered at the conclusion of his evidence.)

Mr. Flowers asked that such manifestations amongst the audience should be checked.

Mr. Clark, cross-examined by Mr. Poland—I imagine that the illness must have been of a serious character, or Mr. Barwell would not have treated it in the manner he did. I have not studied this matter with special reference to this case, but only appeal to my general knowledge.

After the cross-examination of this witness,

Alfred Harvey, M.R.C.S., of 3, Southampton-street, Strand, said—On Saturday, the 21st, after this case had been heard, I had an interview with Park. I saw him professionally, and he assisted me in every way. (The whole of the evidence of this and the previous witness went to entirely negative the evidence of Dr. Paul and Mr. Barwell.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Poland—I have practised in Southampton-street since 1862. I did not know that Boulton was lodging at 36. 36 is nearly opposite. I knew that Lord Clinton was lodging there, for my assistant attended once there.

Mr. Amos Westropp Gibbings was then called. Mr Montagu Williams watched the case for this witness. (Some little amusement was caused by the very effeminate appearance he presented, and the slightly affected and polite manner in which he gave his evidence.) He said—I am twenty-one years of age. I was educated at Repton, but finished by a private tutor. I have chambers at 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. I first dressed myself in women's clothes some six or seven years ago. That was to act charades. Several times within the last three years I have acted female characters for charities. Nearly always I have played ladies' parts—about a dozen times in all. I have played Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal;" Mrs. Mildmay in "Still Waters Run Deep;" Mrs. Chillingtone in the "Morning Call;" Mrs. Honeybun in "The Happy Pair;" Helen in "The Hunchback;" and many other trifling parts in scenes. Most of the performances were in small halls and school-rooms. I came of age last November, and gave an entertainment at St. George's Hall. I played Mrs. Netwell in "Meg's Diversion." There were twelve hundred persons present. I have also played at north Brixton Hall, and Kensington and Hanover Rooms. I have many times dressed as a woman for drawing-rooms, charades, and *tableaux vivants*. I first became introduced to Mr. Ernest Boulton on the day of the boat-race. I had known him before. I had seen him play at the Egyptian Hall (that was about two years ago), for Mr. Maccabe's benefit. He played Mrs. Chillingtone in the "Morning Call." I wrote to him at Scotland to come and spend a week with me, and he said he would. I have not got the letter. I believe it is destroyed, but cannot swear it. I will swear that he was not at the boat-race. The letter of reply to mine was this. I remember the exact words of it :—

"Dear Mr. Gibbings,—I shall have great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to spend a few days with you in London. I shall arrive on the 6th of April, at, I think, 10-15 or 10-45. Will you kindly engage a room for me at the hotel? I have no doubt your ball will be delightful.—Yours truly and sincerely,

E. Boulton."

Having received that letter, Mr. Boulton presented himself at the hotel that night. We did not go anywhere, but had supper and remained in the room I had taken for him. I will swear that he did not go to the boat-race. I was there, but did not go with the party in Holland's brougham. The manner in which my party at the hotel originated was that some friends of mine who had seen me act wished to see if I could sustain the character as well in a room. I appeared as a lady. At first it was only to be a small party; but it was drawn out in numbers. Mr. Boulton, Mr. Park, Mr. Peile, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thomas were in female attire. In case of any insinuations, I invited several *real* ladies. (Laughter.) The letter produced was an acceptance of the invitation by a lady. I introduced the gentlemen dressed in ladies' costume as gentlemen. I knew Miss Cavendish, who was present; but I did not know Miss Erle. They were brought by gentlemen friends of mine. I gave three gentlemen permission to bring ladies. The servants knew about the fancy balk. They knew we were all gentlemen and were allowed to come in and see the ball. There was no secret, and everybody in the hotel knew about the ball. There was a slight disturbance about the deviation from the programme by some gentlemen who had had a little too much, I then gave orders to the band to stop, and I shut up the whole thing. I have known Park five months. I first met him at a ball masqué at Highbury Barn. I had known him as a personator of female characters. He played dowagers and old women. After meeting him at Highbury Barn I asked him to call upon me, and we became very good friends. I saw him from time to time. We went to theatres together in our own costume. I have known Mr. Thomas about five months. I met him also at Highbury Barn, about a fortnight before I saw Park. I have seen Thomas very rarely, not more than a dozen times between our first meeting and the ball night. Mr. Cummings called on me once. I have known Mr. Sommerville two years. I do not know Mr. Peile. I know Lord Arthur Clinton. There is a connection between his family and mine, but it is very remote. I used to keep my theatrical wardrobe at 13, Wakefield-street; the silk dresses were for acting in modern comedies, the others for different pieces; I think, with the exception of three or four, the dresses were all mine. I have heard from Lord Arthur Clinton that Ernest Boulton had an illness, and was suffering from fistula. I was not the person in the box at the Strand Theatre the night they were apprehended. I have heard it was a man twice my age. I do not know Mundell. I never saw him in Bruton-street. When he was there I was in my own room. I never had any other than an acting notion in putting on ladies' dress. I could not entertain any other notion. I know that Mr Cummings acted at Oxford the female parts in the comedies. I have heard of him as a good actor. There was no insinuation against him or Thomas. If there had been they would not have been friends of mine. There has never been any insinuation of immorality against my character. I defy any one to prove it. I certainly have not been engaged in any horrible conspiracy.

Before commencing his cross-examination Mr. Poland asked how long it was proposed to continue.

Mr. Flowers thought it might be finished to-day.

Mr. Poland said it could not be.

Cross-examined : Mr. Gibbings said—I did go to the boat-race on the 6th of April. Mr. Cummings went with me. I do not know his Christian name. His initials are M. L. No one went with us, but two gentlemen joined us there. We started from Haxell's Hotel. I was dressed as a woman. Cummings was dressed in the same manner. Our brougham was ordered at the hotel. Our faces were painted, and we were powdered. We had false hair and chignons. I had ladies' boots on and stays. The gentlemen who met us at the boat race were Mr. Sommerville and Mr. Woodhouse. Mr. Sommerville lives at Richmond. He is in business in the City. I only know him as a member of a county family. He is a younger son. His business is in Fenchurch-street. I think 130. We had made the appointment to meet some days before. We were in a close carriage, and did not get out the whole day. They were dressed as men. I do not know Mr. Woodhouse, having only met him once or twice. Mr. Sommerville is one or two and twenty. I think he is a tea broker. Mr. Woodhouse, I should say, is twenty-seven. I believe he has no business. I had no appointment with him. He left us after about a quarter of an hour. We had luncheon, and took a hamper from the hotel. We had enough for four. A friend of Mr. Sommerville's accompanied us home. I have not seen him since. I was not introduced to him (Mr. Sommerville) as "Miss Gibbings." I have been called so by my friends in the way of chaff. We were more than five hours getting home from the boat-race, for the road was so blocked. I did not see Park at the boat-race. He did not tell me he was going dressed as a woman. I heard of it. He had arrived home an hour before me. I cannot say any one was with him. He was waiting for me dressed as a woman. I can't say he had rouge or powder. When gentlemen dress as ladies, they must adopt some means of looking effeminate. Cummings and I dressed in one room. Park, Cummings, Thomas, the gentlemen I don't know, and Boulton sat down to supper. There were only six at supper. Thomas is a gentleman of independent means. He resides at 74, Langham-place. Park, myself, Cummings, and Thomas were in women's clothes. Thomas was at the hotel when I returned from the race. Thomas and Cummings went home. Boulton's room was in another floor from mine at the hotel. Sommerville's initials are W. R. S. His christian name is either Walter or William. I had heard Boulton called Stella. I came from Calais this morning. I never saw the handwriting of the letter produced before. Mr. Peile is over 30, I think. I believe he lives at 74, Upper Berkeley-street. The letter produced was taken from my rooms. It is in Mr. Peile's handwriting. His christian name is Percival. He was one of the "ladies" at my ball. He did not dress at the hotel. He came dressed, and in a brougham. I do not know his profession. I have only seen him three or four times. The letter produced is in his handwriting. It is an answer to a letter I sent him.

Mr. Straight requested it might be read, and that was done. It was as follows :

"74, Upper Berkeley-street.

"My dear Gibbings—Bob asked me to write a line for him to say that, after a few words from unlikely quarters, he could not join your party for the boat race : but anyhow he will join your little party on Thursday. Bob asked me to scribble this line as he is rather seedy. I begin to funk. Thursday.—Yours affectionately, P. Peile."

Witness : He said that he had another party for the Thursday, and did not think he could come. I danced with men, but only three or four times. I was not well. Boulton and Park danced with men. Peile did not dance. Lord Arthur Clinton was not at the ball.

Mr. Flowers : Neither will he be here as a witness, I take it?

Mr. Besley : I should have thought that the Treasury would have done one thing or another—either put him in the box as a witness, or in the dock as a prisoner.

Mr. Poland : It is not so easy to put people in the dock, sir,

Mr. Besley : It is very easy to avoid doing so.

Witness continued : I know a Mr. Wight. I do not know if he comes from Guildford. I know Mr. George Stevens. I asked Boulton to come to my ball, because I thought his company would be a great acquisition. I asked him as my guest, which implied that I would pay his expenses. I did not pay his railway fair, or any other expenses than his room and board at the hotel. We did not go out often; we visisted the Lyceum, but did not stay ten minutes. We were not turned out. We left because we could not get seats we liked. We did not leave there to go anywhere else, but returned home. I cannot remember what theatres I went to during the week or fortnight I was with Boulton. I cannot say how many times I have been out with Park. I have been out in the daytime in woman's attire. I went to the boat-race. I went out once in a carriage in the daytime in woman's dress, but the carriage broke down in the Haymarket, and, much against my will, I had to walk back. I never went out in woman's dress with the intention of walking in the streets. (Applause.) I made the acquaintance of Thomas at a bal masqué at Highbury Barn. I did not dance with him. I slept once with Thomas at his rooms, but never since; we always had our own rooms. I do not know Mr. Louis Hurtz. A lady did faint at my ball. She was very ill. I don't know her name. I know what going [illegible] wearing women's clothes. I first went to 13, Wakefield-street [illegible] week in April. The dresses we went about in were originally made for the stage. I only slept one night at Wakefield-street. I kept my dresses there. I offered to pay half the expenses with Thomas to keep my things there. He occupies part of the house, too. Two of the six pair of stays were mine. I never said I was going to Canada. I never said that since these persons were in custody I intended to sell off my things and go to Canada. I went to 13, Wakefield-street, and took away the prisoners' things. The rooms were mine and never the prisoner's. I thought I had a right to them. Cummings went with me. I took away a dressing-case myself and two suits of clothes for the defendants. I took away some of my own theatrical dresses. There was nothing in the case but a set of studs, and one imitation chain, and two or three gilt finger rings. Park, I believe, is an articled clerk. I have no knowledge of Boulton's means. He wished to pay when he stayed with me, but I would not let him. I have never been to Edinburgh. I did not know Boulton was living with Lord Arthur Clinton. I did not know him when he lived at 36, Southampton-street, Strand, Davis-street, or College-street. I have an independent income. I used to live at Clapham. I left there at the beginning of the year.

Re-examined by Mr. Besley : I have heard that the greybeard was used in a performance of "Faust" in the country. I have come here voluntarily from Calais, and on purpose that I might give what evidence I could. I was ready to be exmined a fortnight ago, and stayed in Bruton-street in case I was wanted.

Mr. Flowers thought that he had done quite well in standing by those who he believed were suspected, and he had given his evidence very well.

The witness added that there was not the slightest impropriety between him and Thomas, and he did not know the meaing of the slang phrase "drag" until a short time ago.

Mr. Wm. Hy. Hughes, M.R.C.S., of Fenchurch-street, City : I know the father of the prisoner Boulton, and in March, 1868, I attended the defendant, Ernest Boulton, professionally. He was suffering from an abscess. It arose from natural causes. I attended him till February, 1869, when, with the assistance of Mr. Alfred Taylor, I operated on him for fistula resulting from the abscess. I administered chloroform to him at the time. I continued to attend him till the 25th of March, 1869. The operation was successful, and the wound healed, but the scar is still to be seen. I examined him in the House of Detention on the 24th inst. I found him in a perfectly natural condition. There was nothing to warrant the evidence of Dr Paul.

By Mr. Poland : I quite agree with Dr Clark, that I should not always expect to find indications.

Mr. Besley then said he could not close the case at this examination, and therefore must ask for an adjournment. But, after the turn which the case had taken, he had to renew his application, made two sittings ago, for bail.

Mr. Flowers said it might not be fair to go on any further, and it would be better to have a remand to an early date.

The prisoners were then remanded to Monday next, at twelve o'clock, Mr. Flowers remarking that Mr. Besley need not renew his application for bail.

Mr. Besley said that as the remand was of such an early date he would not.

The prisoners were than remanded.

The hearing had lasted nearly seven hours.

—*Daily Telegraph.*

Small-pox in Paris.—Of the magnitude which the present epidemic of small-pox has attained in the French capital, some idea may be formed when we state that the deaths returned last week numbered 195, being an increase of 16 on the previous week's return. The population of Paris is less than half that of London, yet the *maximum* number of deaths occurring in the latter city during any week of the year of greatest small-pox fatality for a third of a century never reached 100. No less than 1,940 fatal cases have occurred in Paris in the 20 weeks elapsed of the present year, a mortality equivalent to an annual death-rate of 2·7 per 1,000 of the population, the corresponding ratio for London being 0·1 per 1,000. There appears to be not the slightest question that this most lamentable state of things in the French capital is attributable to the neglect of vaccination. Nobody doubts that the relative efficacy of animal, as distinguished from human vaccine, is an important scientific question; but it is unfortunate (to say the least) that the public mind of the Parisians should have been unsettled, and their faith in the Jennerian principle shaken, at a time when small-pox is raging epidemically in their city. Who will venture to say, with a knowledge of what is now occurring in Paris, that a law rendering vaccination compulsory is not humane, politic, and necessary to the well-being of every civilized community?—*The Lancet.*

A story is told of Mr. Disraeli's "Lothair," which "if not true is well invented," and is quite Disraelian in its magniloquence and romance. It is said that an American firm had arranged to have the three volumes of "Lothair" telegraphed across the Atlantic by cable, so as to outstrip all rival publishers and secure the first publication! The plan broke down, it is said, through the refusal of the Cable Company to allow such a monopoly of its line, to the delay of other messages. Fancy the feelings of some "bull" or "bear," wishing to send through news about Five-Twenties or Erics, and obliged to pause because Theodora's last kiss was still trembling along the wires, or Lothair's vagrant sighs were still wandering beneath the waves! Mr. Disraeli painted, in "Vivian Grey," the wild and wondrous imaginings of an ambitious boy; but he never conceived any success so theatrical and so splendid as the latest novel of the hero sent from one hemisphere to another by the aid of lightning, the New World waiting breathless to have chapter after chapter speedily spelt out. To make the incident scenic as well as sensational, some elocutionist might have been engaged to read out the novel in New York fresh as it issued, like Aphrodite, from the sea; and thus, while the Old World was getting its "Lothair" prosaically from Mudie's, the New World would have been drinking it in charged with electricity—and the genius of the author could have been said, like Pope's spider, to "feel in each pulse and live along the line."—*Daily Telegraph.*

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The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama [illegible] Calcutta, Shanghai, [illegible] of New [illegible]

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank [illegible] South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credit-ed half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months........................ 5 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and [illegible] March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ....£8,20[illegible]000
Reserve Fund .... 80[illegible]00

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, B[illegible] Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama. [illegible]ongkong,

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and [illegible]rchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the [illegible]incipal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per [illegible]num on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances. [illegible] Foreign

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British a[illegible] receive Securities, &c., effected. [illegible] other

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, a[illegible] Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escom[illegible] Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Mana[illegible]

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited)
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shan[illegible]
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hong[illegible]

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the fo[illegible] rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 ,,
3	do.	1/10 15/16 ,,
2	do.	1/10 7/8 ,,
1	do.	1/10 13/16 ,,
On demand		1/10 3/4 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 11/16 ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 11/16 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under [illegible] and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-[illegible] (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1[illegible] upon all accounts the balances of which have not during t[illegible] months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the ca[illegible] interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withd[illegible]
3 per cent. pe[illegible]
Do. 6 do. 4 ,,
Do. 12 do. 5 ,,

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Secu[illegible] for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manag[illegible]

Bombay, 23rd May, 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE
Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, M[illegible] CHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNIT[illegible] and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofuss[illegible] current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Age[illegible]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPAN[illegible]
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand e[illegible]

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture b[illegible] Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable ter[illegible]

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the [illegible] Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to a[illegible] every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participatio[illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Comp[illegible]

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPAN[illegible]
FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bus[illegible] Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway [illegible]ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 8 to 10 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	18 0 to 20 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 8	
ICE TONGS (expected shortly) do. do.	4 8 to 6 0	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MON[illegible]
TANDO[illegible] [illegible] Street,
A very great choice of W[illegible]ES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.
7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.
Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1850 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.
The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships done under European superintendence by experienced workmen. Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.
ROBERT GREY & Co.
September, 1869.

B R E A K F A S T.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.
Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
[illegible] passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares.—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 10s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.
On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.
The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.
The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.
April 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—
OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of
STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.
Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.
All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRO[illegible] AND PRE[illegible]ARED BY
[illegible]
17 and [illegible]'s Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfe[illegible] white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.
In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prep[illegible] from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience [illegible] fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy [illegible] Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipie[illegible] Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.
No Pil[illegible] so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the St[illegible]ach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headach[illegible] Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stom[illegible]ch, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
Bombay :—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.
FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA." [illegible] nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering [illegible] Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.
DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.
WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtined by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.
CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.
ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastils for inhalation, &c.
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.
FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.
SAVORY & MOORE,
[illegible]mists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
[illegible] Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.
[illegible]y all [illegible]sts, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

[illegible]D'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for [illegible]ACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and [illegible] the best mild aperient for delicate constitu[illegible] adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and [illegible] warm Climates.
[illegible] & Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B. [illegible]sk for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

[illegible]ALE BY AUCTION.

[illegible]TOMJEE PESTONJEE
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of the Administrator General.
Pestonjee will sell by public auction, at his rooms in [illegible]et, on Monday next, the 4th proximo, a small col[illegible]uable books forming part of the estate of the late [illegible] Esq., Bombay Civil Service, deceased, well worthy [illegible]
Also,
[illegible]ts belonging to the estate of the late Mr. D. Lee, [illegible] Weaving and Spinning Company, deceased, con[illegible]era glass, drawing instruments, English cooking [illegible] apparel, &c., &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
[illegible]th June 1870.

Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, [illegible] Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort.
[illegible] London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. [illegible]ssrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, [illegible]vell.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and [illegible], Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.